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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list was published in our last issue, except that Batteries A, B and C, 6th Field Artillery, have been ordered to Naco, Ariz., from El Paso, Texas.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 8. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
First Division.
Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral McLean.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTING, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Provincetown, Mass., en route to Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. Cruising in the Eastern Mediterranean. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division, except Paulding, to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division, except Beale, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. At Gravesend Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
McDUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.
PANTHER (tender). 2(b). Lieut. Joseph P. Daniels. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.
PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At New London, Conn.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At New London, Conn.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At New London, Conn.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At New London, Conn.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. Sailed Dec. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(Continued on page 452.)

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MORE OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

The recommendation of Secretary of War Garrison for one thousand additional officers in his annual report is not a perfunctory one or part of an academic discussion of the question of national defense. The Secretary, as he says in his report, printed in another column, is of the opinion that Congress should immediately authorize the appointment of these additional officers and add 25,000 enlisted men to the Army.

As soon as he sent his annual report to the press the Secretary took up the work of formulating a bill and a statement of how these officers are to be used, which he will submit to the Committee on Military Affairs. Although it has not been finally decided, in all probability the increase will be extended throughout five years, or even a longer period. It would be almost impossible to secure a thousand candidates in one year who could pass the examinations for commissions in the Army. On former occasions it has been found necessary to hold two or three examinations of civilians in order to secure a sufficient number of eligible candidates. According to existing law West Point graduates will be appointed first, enlisted men second, and the remaining vacancies will be filled from civil life. If it is provided that one-fifth of the vacancies are to be filled each year for five years there will be two hundred vacancies created by law and something like one hundred by retirements, death and resignation. This will bring the total of vacancies in the Army up to over three hundred per year, and will give plenty of opportunity for promotions of efficient enlisted men. It is understood that preference will be given to graduates from colleges maintaining military instruction. Just how this will be worked out has not yet been determined, but the Secretary is very anxious to encourage the colleges in maintaining military organizations.

The thousand additional officers will be used in filling vacancies created by officers on detached service, so that every organization in the Army can have its full complement of officers. This will be made more necessary if the Army is raised to its full strength as is recommended by the Secretary. In addition to filling the existing vacancies, others will be created by detailing the required number of inspector-instructors to the Organized Militia. By the provision of the law every regiment and separate battalion of the Organized Militia should have an inspector-instructor, but at present there are not sufficient officers for this duty. The Secretary is particularly anxious to provide additional officers for duty with the National Guard, and in the event that his recommendation is enacted into law by Congress the National Guard, as well as the Regular Army, will have its full complement of Regular officers.

The Democrat of Johnstown, Pa., in criticising the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for predicting that the close of the present war would see an augmentation rather than a diminution of the military establishments of Europe, says that the fallacy of our position lies in the assumption "that the military class in each country will be, as it has been in the past, the arbiter of the country's policy and destiny." The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has never assumed any such thing. On the contrary, it has always taken it for granted that the animosities that have climaxed in this war represented the feelings of the people themselves and not the sentiments of any particular class. The Democrat and those who prate about a "military class" as having brought on this war have never undertaken to furnish and cannot furnish any proof whatever that any such class has dominated the policies of the nations now at war. Surely the

unanimity with which all classes of the German people have rallied to the support of the government, as well as the vote on the last war credit in the Reichstag, does not indicate that the war is the product of any military class. Assertions to the contrary unsupported by facts prove nothing. There is no more reason for ascribing the present war to a "military class" than there is for attributing our Civil War or our Spanish-American War or our seizure of Vera Cruz last spring to the machinations of a military class. The Democrat says it is "universally conceded that the war was directly caused by the spirit of militarism fostered by competitive armaments." Since Germany and Austria and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, not to speak of officers and men in our own Army and Navy and others who have made a study of the subject, do not concede any such thing, it would be interesting for the Democrat to indicate what it means by "universally." The absurdity of the claim of the Democrat is shown by the fact that its contention would ascribe the upbuilding and maintenance of the great British navy, which is the largest single determining factor in the present war, to the activity of a "military class," whereas it ought to be known by any well read student of the policies of the British Empire that no single act of the imperial government for a century has met with more cordial support and with a larger measure of patriotic indorsement than the determination to keep the British navy the mistress of the seas. "Militarism" is a comprehensive term that includes both land and sea forces, and to blame "militarism" for the war is to indict the wisdom with which England has girt herself about with this circle of armored ships which thus far has kept the British Isles safe from invasion. In addition to all this, it should be noted, as affecting the meaning of the term "militarism," that the hardest blows of the "peace" advocates the last few years have been directed against naval armaments, not army establishments. We commend to the Democrat a careful perusal of our editorial of November 7, entitled, "War Unpreparedness Invites War." If it read that with an inquiring mind it may discard its unwarranted belief that preparedness incites to war.

We cannot understand the justification which the Navy League finds for entering the realm of controversy as to the causes of the European war, in its criticism of Congress for neglect of the nation's means of defense. There are many members of Congress of German descent and having sympathy with the Germans who cannot but take offense at this use of a criticism of our Congressional military policy as the occasion for an attack upon Germany. Moreover, 16,000,000 Germans or descendants of Germans live in the United States, and there should be no going out of the way to arouse the resentment of this large class from whom come hundreds of thousands of votes. The question as to what and who caused the war is still an open one, and perhaps may remain such to the end of time. All the proof, all the evidence, all the documents that will ultimately be obtainable are not now in the possession of the League, and therefore its judgment cannot but wear the aspect of one-sidedness. The friends of proper military preparedness have enough burdens to carry now, and have had through all the years of the country's history, without being handicapped by the sending abroad of the impression that a League devoted to the enlargement of our military establishment is using any of its energy for discrediting one of the parties to this war. The enemies of adequate military preparedness of the United States have not been without our borders. They have been right here at home, and the whole power and activity of any organizations formed to improve our defensive forces should be concentrated upon them, not upon other nations. That will make a sufficiently "far-flung battle line" without going abroad for a field of campaign. It will extend from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Indeed, in Washington city itself will be found sufficiently numerous and powerful opponents of military expansion to absorb all the zeal and devotion that the Navy League can throw into its work. Already the enemies of American military preparedness out of the fine armies of Europe have erected a crazy and rickety structure which they have labeled "militarism," and which they are parading around the country like a peripatetic scarecrow under the "elucidating" convoy of that prince of statistical legerdemain, Dr. David Starr Jordan, for the purpose of frightening the people against adopting measures for proper military protection. Hence it is entirely the part of unwisdom to play into the hands of those who are misusing the facts about the armies and navies of Europe for their own effeminating and visionary purposes.

We trust that no one with influence enough to affect materially the action of Congress at the coming session will oppose the expansion of the Army and Navy of the United States on the ground that any such military increase by impeaching the sincerity of the United States in matters of peace would tend to make less effective whatever efforts might be put forth to induce the warring nations to conclude treaties of peace. The nations at war in Europe have definite objects in view, and they will fight for them until they see that further fighting is useless. Then and not till then will they be willing to consider terms of peace. It is the needs of the nations at war that determine the right psychological hour for the proffer of mediation, not the condition of

the nation making the offer. The proffer of the United States to Japan and Russia ten years ago would have been accepted whether we had one million soldiers or only a dozen. It was what the two warring nations could gain by accepting the offer that was the deciding factor, and this will always be the factor determining when an offer of mediation will be acceptable. The belief that a larger Army and Navy would manifest a lack of peace sincerity on the part of the United States is one of the silly tenets of the anti-militarists and should have no place in the creed of the practical commonsense, virile citizen. Nowhere is there the suspicion of a thought in England that her vast fleet has been the cause of the present war. It will be unfortunate for the American people if any public man with large influence in Congressional affairs shall now take the position that an enlargement of our land and sea forces will throw suspicion upon our sincerity in desiring peace. Instead of our sincerity being clouded in any way by a proper augmentation of our military establishment it should be made of still greater effect by our display of forceful statesmanship at a critical point in the history of the nations.

In a speech in reply to David Starr Jordan at the meeting of the National Civic Federation in New York, Saturday, Dec. 5, Samuel Gompers, vice-president of the Federation, said: "I want to say for the American workingman that we have no notion of working for disarmament. We realize that the American workingman would have to bear the brunt of any war we might start, or that might come against us. But at the same time we realize that if anyone of us went out of this hotel, for instance, and met outside a drunken bully with a gun, some of us would have to catch that bully and disarm him or shoot him, or else he would kill us. So the American workingman looks cheerfully upon war for his country as one of his burdens, and he accepts the costs he has to pay in the form of childhood unprotected, early widowhood, and a long list of maimed and injured workers. All we ask is that you who are not workers realize that for war you need strong bodies and you can't get them if you give your workers starvation wages. That for war you need fever-resisting men, and that that kind of man doesn't come from the slums. The sledge hammer will make such a man if he works with it, but only if the worker has ample food and clean surroundings. So more on your account than on ours you have a reason to pay the American worker a liberal wage, give him reasonably short hours, and enable him to be an efficient human being." A resolution offered by Dr. Talcott Williams which was passed unanimously, pledged the Civic Federation to the support of plan for a Council of National Defense, the council to work for the elimination of waste in expenditures for the Army and Navy, and for military and naval efficiency. The executive committee of the National Civic Federation was empowered under the resolution to appoint a commission to urge before Congress the creation of the proposed defense conference.

In a recent editorial in the N.Y. Evening Post appears the following statement: "One of these political facts is that in this country, in time of peace, there can be no large standing army without conscription; and as Mr. Taft declared, 'any party that puts that thing on the statute books will become as much of a memory as the Progressive party.'" Perhaps the Post will be good enough to inform us who it is that is proposing a large standing Army in the United States. Certainly no one connected with the present military establishment of the United States. Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, our late Chief of Staff, who is best entitled to speak for the Army on this subject, in his annual report asks for a Regular force of 205,000 men. He proposes to enlist these men for three years in the Army and to transfer annually those who have completed their three years' term to a reserve, in which they will serve five years. This will give in the fifth year a reserve of 203,500 men. This, added to the force of 205,000 with the colors, will give a total of 408,000 trained men serving as a nucleus for a larger force in the event of war. Allowing for the garrisons for our foreign possessions, the immobile force of the Coast Artillery and the men not connected with the administration of the Army, sick, on leave, or otherwise incapable of being put in the field on active duty, would leave probably not more than 100,000 men active for duty in the field in Continental America. Fear lest this force should subject our hundred millions of free Americans to military despotism is in the nature of the nervous fright that the elephant is said to experience at the sight of a mouse.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced on Dec. 9 that the collier Cyclops had been ordered from Hampton Roads on Dec. 18 to meet the warships now in Mexican waters for the purpose of distributing among the officers and men of the Service there the Christmas presents which their friends and relatives in the United States send to them. The Cyclops will meet the collier Brutus at Key West and will transfer the Christmas presents sent to those on board the ships in Haytian and Dominican waters. Those who wish to send presents by these vessels should arrange for them to reach Norfolk, Va., by Dec. 17. Transportation charges must be prepaid to Norfolk, but the transportation from Norfolk will be made without charge.

"Any attempt to draw this country into the militant movement should meet with instant and unqualified rebuke," says the Philadelphia Ledger. But it adds: "Every honest effort made for strengthening our military forces should be encouraged by all advocates of peace. This is not the time for a divided opinion touching our duty to look after our defenses. Peace advocates must not split hairs over the ethics of armament. There is nothing inconsistent between the national passion for peace now stirring the country and the insistent demand that we examine our resources of safety. The people will not be satisfied with the President's opposition to the proposed commission of inquiry into our Army and Navy forces. It is an exceptional condition we face. If it is true that our standing Army may be seated without crowding in the 'Bowl' at New Haven, it is our immediate duty to enlarge the Army. If ammunition is scarce, increase the supply. Armament bears the same relation to the country that the fire or police department does to the city. Shall we dispense with the police because we believe in peace? Rather strengthen the force. The Pilgrim Fathers took their muskets with them to church. Self-preservation is not aggression; it is heaven's first law." By overlooking the sources of safety our peace policy may suffer defeat in the end. A weak, defenseless nation has authority neither in war nor peace. Preparation without jingoism, defense without arrogance, patriotism without bluster—these are the forces which will give assurance at home and command respect abroad." Not only could the mobile Army in Continental United States, 24,602 men, be put into the Yale bowl, but the entire National Guard of the state of New York, 16,000, and leave forty per cent. of the space vacant.

At this time of the year when the flood of annual reports is upon us we are more than ever convinced that in such official documents there is too wide and indiscriminating a use of the words, "It is believed." They are sprinkled through reports without any particular relevancy. In one instance a department commander said that "it is believed the opinion of the department commander," etc., as if he were not sure of his own opinions. In most instances where the sentence occurs it could be omitted without any impairment of the sense and with consequent addition to lucidity and brevity. When the expression is used the question naturally arises in the mind of the reader as to the person or persons who "believe" thus and so. Manifestly in documents intending to convey the opinions of an officer there is little room and less need for any ambiguous shifting of responsibility for any assertion. In some instances the value of a suggestion or recommendation is weakened by this reference to a general "belief," as in one report in particular we have in mind in which an assertion as to the importance of a certain reform, of which the reporting officer could certainly have had no doubt at all, loses much of its strength by appearing not so much as his own statement as the expression of a "belief." Also on one page a statement is made as the expression of a fact, but two pages later it is qualified with "it is believed."

The scope of the work of the Naval Observatory is shown in the annual report of the Superintendent, Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff, U.S.N., who says that last year the Observatory furnished time to the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains each day both by telegraph and radio. In addition to this and many other duties the institution has kept the Navy, the Revenue Cutter and Lighthouse services supplied with nautical instruments, including gyro-compasses. In conjunction with the French authorities, the Eiffel Tower and the Navy radio station at Arlington have supplied a thorough set of observations for determining the exact longitude between Washington and Paris. At the annual trial of chronometers and torpedoboot watches, through the efforts of the Observatory, there were twenty-five more new chronometers and nineteen more foreign torpedoboot watches under trial last year than in 1913.

"One thing this appalling outbreak brings home to us all," says the Trinity Parish Record, "with startling force, and that is the need of true religion in the world. If all those people in the nations involved who call themselves Christians were in truth such, this war could never have been. This fact is self-evident and indisputable. The only way to remove all possibility of war is to make men truly Christian. Peace movements and peace societies and peace treaties have their place. They are of some value in the work that is to be done. But it is easy to overestimate their value. The weakness of these remedies is that they deal with the disease only on its surface. Taken by themselves these means are hopelessly insufficient. They fail to go down to the seat of the trouble. If war is to cease in the world it must be made to cease in men's hearts."

"The argument of the anti-militarists in this country is apparently that we ought not make strong our Navy and our Army, because, if we do, we shall be able to defend ourselves in event of foreign aggression, instead of being so weak that we shall have to make a peace and thus avoid horrid war!" Making this statement the Lowell Courier-Citizen adds: "Could pusillanimity farther go? We can see in that nothing but a contention that peace in America is to be made certainly only by keeping the country so weak that resistance of any aggression must be obviously useless from the start. For the idea that if we are notoriously weak no one will have the face to 'put one over on us' we have no manner of use, after what we have lately seen."

Writing of the lack of proper respect for the flag shown by the average civilian, an Army officer on recruiting duty says: "Conditions are probably about the same in all parts of our country. They are well illustrated by the following incident. On the evening of a political mass meeting during the recent campaign I was standing on one of the main streets among a large crowd, listening to the playing of the band. At one time the band played 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' not as is so frequently done as part of a medley, but in the correct manner, playing the piece through once. So far as I was able to observe, not a person except myself paid the slightest attention or form of respect to the national air."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Addressing the Houses of Congress in joint assembly on the second day of this closing session of the Sixty-third Congress, on Dec. 8, President Wilson in his annual message said, among other things:

"To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

"And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the Senate: I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfil our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I cannot believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

"The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense.

"It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

"Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this Government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

"We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

A SETTLED POLICY.

"From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

"Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideals. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

"More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we

have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

POWERFUL NAVY FOR DEFENSE.

"A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continue to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

"But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

TASKS AND DUTIES OF PEACE.

"I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind."

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

THE ARMY AND MILITIA.

The estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War for the support of the Army for the next fiscal year, including the Militia, amount to \$104,124,511.99, which is \$3,105,299.49 more than the sum appropriated for the present fiscal year. The amounts carried in the bill are as follows:

Contingencies, \$50,000; Army War College, \$9,000; contingencies, General Staff, \$11,000; service schools, \$35,350; relief Lieut. Col. G. O. Squier, U.S.A., \$41.46; relief Lieut. Sherman Miles, U.S.A., \$57.95; relief M. E. Hanna, late captain, U.S.A., \$532.18; relief Major P. C. Fauntleroy, U.S.A., \$601.40; credit in accounts of Capt. H. L. Newbold, U.S.A., \$319.37; credit Capt. M. K. Averill, \$39.23; credit Major J. McI. Carter, \$352.23; credit Lieut. Col. T. B. Mott, \$55.33; contingencies, Adjutant General's Department, \$7,500; Coast Artillery School, \$28,000; signal service, \$700,000; telephone service at Coast Artillery posts, \$8,500; pay of the Army, \$50,029,757.57. This is an increase over the amount appropriated for the present year of \$1,300,737.55.

Maneuvers, Militia, \$250,000; care of horses, etc., Militia Field Artillery, \$200,000; subsistence of Army, \$10,250,912.50; regular supplies, Q.M. Corps, \$8,068,543.94; incidental expenses, Q.M. Corps, \$1,930,064.50; horses for Cavalry, Artillery, etc., \$495,120; barracks and quarters, \$2,106,058.60; military post exchanges, \$45,839.85; transportation, \$10,955,173; roads, walks, etc., \$639,910; water and sewers, \$1,707,478; military and post roads, Alaska, \$125,000; barracks and quarters, Philippines, \$400,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$6,900,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$380,000; quarters for hospital stewards, \$17,000; shooting galleries and ranges, \$46,574.67; maintenance, Army War College, \$10,700; rent of buildings, Q.M. Corps, \$45,987. Settlement claims for damages, etc., viz., relief for Lieut. H. E. Miner, \$160; Major H. E. Ely, \$200; Lieut. Sloan Doak, \$150; Lieut. J. A. Barry, \$135; Lieut. W. C. Potter, \$375, and Lieut. J. F. Taubee, \$200; medical service, etc., George Vay, \$103.90; reimbursement Dr. F. C. Cady, \$127.61; credit in the following accounts: Major James Canby, \$80; Capt. D. L. Stone, \$1,191; Capt. H. L. Kinnison, \$82.50; Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, \$1,975; Major J. E. Baxter, \$18.96; Capt. L. C. Brown, \$124; Major H. L. Pettus, \$1,545; Col. F. G. Hodgson, \$21; Capt. E. H. Wells, \$171, and Capt. Girard Sturtevant, \$2.99; Major J. E. Normoyle, \$5; Major G. G. Bailey, \$106; Lieut. Col. I. W. Littell, \$98.65, and Capt. O. R. Wolfe, \$40; total, \$2,928.86.

Medical Department, medical and hospital supplies, etc., \$750,000; Medical Museum library, \$5,000; library, Surgeon General's Office, \$10,000; care insane Filipino soldiers, \$1,500; insane Porto Ricans, \$300; engineer department, engineer depots, \$25,000; Engineer School, \$25,000; equipment of troops, \$50,000; civilian assistants, \$40,000; contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands, \$5,000; Ordnance Department, ordnance service, \$325,000; ordnance stores, \$100,000; small-arms target practice, \$825,000; manufacture of arms, \$250,000; ordnance stores and supplies, \$1,103,629; trophies and medals for rifle contests, \$10,000; automatic machine rifles, \$150,000; field artillery for Militia, \$2,090,000; ammunition, Militia, \$2,900,000.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The estimates of appropriation for the Military Academy are as follows: Pay, \$812,556.37; current and ordinary expenses, \$144,097; miscellaneous items and in-

cidental expenses, \$55,650; buildings and grounds, \$730,034.50; total Military Academy, \$1,742,337.87.

THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The total of estimates for the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, inclusive of public works, is \$145,396,819.88. For last year the appropriation was \$144,868,716.61, which included appropriations of \$458,000 for 1915 not asked for in 1916.

The estimate for increase of the Navy, proposed building program for 1916, is \$19,224,998, divided as follows: Construction and machinery (authorized), \$13,464,459; for program 1916, \$7,575,000 (amount required for first year's work to be available until expended); torpedoboats (authorized), \$1,341,344; torpedoboats, program 1916, \$2,225,000; armor and armament for vessels authorized, \$9,000,000; for building program 1916, \$9,424,998. There is also an unexpended balance of \$521,000 from last year to be added to the appropriation for this year on the increase of the Navy.

Other estimates for the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, are: Pay, miscellaneous, \$1,000,000; contingent, Navy, \$46,000; care of lepers, Islands of Guam and Culin, \$14,000.

Bureau of Navigation: Transportation, \$750,000; recruiting, \$130,000; contingent, \$10,000; gunnery exercises, \$99,800; steaming exercises, \$1,500; outfits on first enlistment, \$750,000; maintenance of naval auxiliaries, \$800,000; instruments and supplies, \$277,000; ocean and lake surveys, \$80,000; Naval Training Station, Cal., \$70,000; Naval Training Station, R.I., \$85,000; Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, \$80,000; Naval Training Station, St. Helena, \$25,000; Naval War College, R.I., \$28,850.

Bureau of Ordnance: Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$6,945,420; Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., \$75,000; Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., \$141,620; new batteries for ships of the Navy, \$100,000; ammunition for ships of the Navy, \$2,782,535; torpedoes and appliances, \$1,000,000; Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., \$110,000; experiments, Bureau of Ordnance, \$100,000; arming and equipping Naval Militia, \$250,000; repairs, Bureau of Ordnance, \$30,000; contingent, Bureau of Ordnance, \$9,500.

Bureau of Yards and Docks: Maintenance, \$1,595,496, viz.: Contingent, \$50,000; navy yard, Boston, Mass., \$30,000; navy yard, New York, N.Y., \$135,000; navy yard, Philadelphia, \$55,000; navy yard, Washington, \$145,000; navy yard, Norfolk, \$305,000; navy yard, Charleston, \$30,000; naval station, Key West, Fla., \$5,000; navy yard, Mare Island, \$65,000; navy yard, Puget Sound, \$40,000; Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, \$158,380; naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, \$84,000; naval magazine, Puget Sound, \$58,000; buildings and grounds, Naval Academy, \$40,000; depots for coal and other fuel, \$500,000; Naval Training Station, San Francisco, \$15,000; Naval Hospital, New York, \$15,000; repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, \$1,097,436.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical Department, \$510,000; contingent, \$142,000; transportation of remains, \$15,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: Pay of the Navy, \$41,370,563; provisions, Navy, \$7,601,014; maintenance, \$1,829,400.55; freight, \$625,000; coal and transportation, \$4,500,000.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs: Construction and repair of vessels, \$9,177,127; for repairs and improvement of machinery and implements of plant at navy yard, Portsmouth, \$10,000; at navy yard, Boston, \$10,000; at navy yard, New York, \$20,000; at navy yard, Philadelphia, \$15,000; at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., \$15,000; at navy yard, Charleston, \$15,000; at navy yard, Mare Island, \$15,000; at navy yard, Puget Sound, \$10,000.

Bureau of Steam Engineering: Engineering, \$7,797,973; high power radio stations, \$400,000; engineering experiment station, Annapolis, Md., \$80,000.

Naval Academy: Pay, \$186,034; current and miscellaneous expenses, \$33,500; maintenance and repairs, \$279,116.

Marine Corps: Pay, \$4,494,854.33; maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, is \$3,000,000, some of the items being: Provisions, \$890,000; clothing, \$620,063; fuel, \$164,000; transportation and recruiting, \$317,000.

THE NEW CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR, U.S.N.

Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, will retire from that office on Dec. 14, and the Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the President that Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., be appointed to succeed him.

Chief Constructor Watt on Dec. 13 will have held the office of Chief of Bureau for four years, which is the period for which all bureau chiefs are appointed, and in not reappointing him the Secretary of the Navy is following the policy adopted soon after he came into office of not appointing bureau chiefs to succeed themselves. Chief Constructor Watt is the youngest officer ever appointed to the office, being but a few months more than forty years old when he was appointed. His administration of the bureau has been able and efficient, and highly satisfactory not only to the Secretary of the Navy, but to the whole naval service. After he is relieved Chief Constructor Watt will be the senior naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant commander and will be assigned to duty at some station where his ability and conscientious application will serve the best interests of the Service.

Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, who will succeed Chief Constructor Watt, is the senior naval constructor in the Navy and holds the rank of captain. He was born in Virginia March 4, 1864, and appointed to the Naval Academy in 1881, graduating in 1885 at the head of a class noted for the number of brainy men that it contained. The multiple he achieved at the Naval Academy is the highest upon record at that institution, it having never been equalled either before or since his time.

After a few months at sea following his graduation in 1885 he was ordered to England to take up the study of naval construction at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. His achievement at this institution in competition with picked men from all parts of the world paralleled his unequalled record at the U.S. Naval Academy. His work as a naval constructor for the twenty-eight years since his appointment has been conspicuous. For a number of years he has been in charge of the work of the experimental model basin at the Washington Navy Yard, and his researches there have resulted in such im-

provement in the design of hull of large vessels as to be almost inconceivable.

It may be stated that vessels built by this design within the last few years have practically equalled the speed of vessels of ten years previous on the same horsepower, notwithstanding that the later vessels are nearly double the displacement of the former ones. At home and abroad he is recognized as the leading designer of the world for large high-powered vessels. When the investigation following the collision between the Olympic and the British cruiser Hawke was held, his attendance was requested by the British Admiralty as the leading technical expert of the world on matters relating to some phases of the investigation, particularly the question of suction between vessels underway and near each other. His position as the senior naval constructor, his official record and his service and international reputation all indicate that he would be the natural selection for the chief of the bureau of our Navy Department which in so large a degree is responsible for the successful design and construction of our war craft.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, is a valuable and instructive document, and if a copy of it could be placed in the hands of every citizen of the United States it would dispel many of the delusions which now make it difficult, if not impossible, to secure proper preparations for the defense of the country. The Secretary calls attention in the opening of his report to the reports of his subordinate organizations of the Army which we shall give as they appear from time to time. They show that the health of the Army is exceptionally good. The system of disciplinary companies bids fair to be very successful. The duty our soldiers are engaged in in Galveston, Vera Cruz and all along the Mexican border and in Colorado and Arkansas has been "of an exceedingly difficult kind and in some respects even more difficult than actual warfare."

"It called for patience, self-control, discretion, and good judgment under very trying conditions, and required implicit obedience to orders—a prime military necessity. The fact that this duty was everywhere done in an exceptional manner and without untoward incident is gratifying in the highest degree and deserves recognition as difficult service extremely well rendered. Of a somewhat similar character was the work carried on in Europe by the officers sent over to aid the Americans marooned there because of the European war. Their service was done in a manner to reflect credit on themselves and the Army, and it is reckoned as a similar high character to that just mentioned."

The student camps were very successful and undoubtedly can and should be developed into a most valuable assistance. There has been a decrease in the number and percentage of desertions. The Secretary gives a passing word to non-resistance, showing that all governments must have physical force and military force, the only question is as to the character and extent of the force required. Continuing he says:

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS UPHOLD.

"No reasonable person in this country to-day has the slightest shadow of fear of military despotism, nor of any interference whatever by military force in the conduct of civil affairs. It is perfectly apparent to anyone who approaches the matter with an unprejudiced mind that what constitutes undesirable militarism as distinguished from a necessary, proper, and adequate preparation of the military resources of the nation depends upon the position in which each nation finds itself, and varies with every nation and with different conditions in each nation at different times. To the extent, however, that it confines its military preparedness to the purposes required, there is neither warrant nor justification in characterizing such action as 'militarism.' Those who would thus characterize it do so because they have reached the conclusion that a nation to-day can properly dispense with a prepared military force, and therefore they apply the word to any preparation or organization of the military resources of the nation. Not being able to conceive how a reasonable, prudent, patriotic man can reach such a conclusion, I can not conceive any arguments or statements that would alter such a state of mind. It disregards all known facts, flies in the face of all experience, and must rest upon faith in that which has not yet been made manifest. Equally useless, in my view, is the discussion frequently indulged in as to whether military preparation tends or does not tend to avoid war. I term such discussion 'useless' because, so far as we are concerned, whatever conclusion might be reached thereon would not affect our duty. Unless and until the Congress of the United States, representing the people of the country, places on record the conclusion of the people to the contrary, my duty is, I think, entirely clear; and that duty is to set forth the facts and the necessities growing out of the facts, and suggestions as to the ways and means of fulfilling such necessities. Whatever the future may hold in the way of agreements between nations, followed by actual disarmament thereof, of international courts of arbitration, and other greatly-to-be-desired measures to lessen or prevent conflict between nation and nation, we all know that at present these conditions are not existing. We can and will eagerly adapt ourselves to each beneficent development along these lines; but to merely enfeeble ourselves in the meantime would, in my view, be unthinkable folly. By neglecting and refusing to provide ourselves with the necessary means of self-protection and self-defense we could not hasten or in any way favorably influence the ultimate results we desire in these respects."

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES.

Considering what this nation needs in the way of military preparation the Secretary shows the extent of territory it has to protect and describes the size and distribution of our Regular Army, which has in the continental United States only 1,495 officers and 29,405 men.

The Secretary continues:

"We have a reserve—that is, men who have been trained in the Army and under the terms of their enlistment are subject to be called back to the colors in time of war—consisting of sixteen men.

"If all of the National Guard could be summoned in the event of war and should all respond (an inconceivable result), and if they were all found fairly efficient in the first line—that is, the troops who would be expected to immediately take the field—we could summon a force in this country of Regulars and National Guard amounting to 9,818 officers and 148,492 men.

"And this is absolutely all. The only other recourse

would then be volunteers, and to equip, organize, train, and make them ready would take, at the smallest possible estimate, six months.

"Anyone who takes the slightest trouble to investigate will find that in modern warfare a prepared enemy would progress so far on the way to success in six months, if his antagonist had to wait six months to meet him, that such unprepared antagonist might as well concede defeat without contest.

"With respect to reserve matériel, one or two obvious things had perhaps better be stated. This matériel, of course, can not be quickly improvised. It requires long periods of time to produce; it is the absolute essential of modern warfare, and must be kept on hand if emergencies are to be prepared for. We have on hand in reserve sufficient small arms, small-arm ammunition and equipment, roughly figuring, for the 500,000 men that would have to be called into the field in any large emergency. We have nothing like sufficient artillery and artillery ammunition. This has been urgently presented in all of the recent reports of the head of this Department and the Chiefs of Staff, and Congress has from time to time recently increased the appropriations for these purposes. There is universal agreement among all who know, that artillery is an essential feature of modern warfare, and that a proper proportion thereof to any arm is indispensable if success is to be even hoped for. It is imperative that the manufacture of artillery and artillery ammunition should progress as rapidly as is possible until a proper reserve thereof has been obtained.

"In present day strategy and tactics the Aviation Corps has bid fair to become the eyes of the Army, and a general commanding an army without an adequate flying corps against an army of equal strength in other respects, but with an adequate flying corps, would be in the position of a blind man contending against a man with sight. The present Congress made a good start toward putting aviation on a substantial basis. This work should be followed up and consistently pressed.

"The universal utilization of motor transportation in the present war has vastly increased the mobility of armies. It is necessary that we keep abreast of the times in utilizing motor vehicles for Army transportation. It might be well worth while to devise ways and means of organizing into a volunteer motor transportation reserve the motor vehicles adaptable to military use now in the hands of private citizens.

"The first question is, whether the proper remedy is to so largely increase the standing Army as to constantly have under arms a military force of sufficient size to meet our contemplated needs. What shall be concluded in this respect after the mature and comprehensive study which I have suggested should be made of the subject must, of course, be left for the present. Following the lines that I have laid down for myself, which are to deal now only with those things which clearly should be done now, I do not advocate any such considerable increase as would probably result from the comprehensive study suggested.

"Whatever else may properly be drawn from the facts as disclosed, it can not be disputed that it is imperative that we have in this country a very much larger percentage of men who have had proper military training and who are in a position to instantly respond to the call of the nation. Of the troops that we now have, it will be necessary in the very near future to take from the United States and put in the Philippine Islands thirteen companies of Coast Artillery, 1,950 men; in the Hawaiian Islands, three regiments of Infantry, one battalion of Field Artillery, and two companies of Coast Artillery, 6,372 men; and in the Panama Canal Zone, one regiment of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, one battalion of Field Artillery, one company of Engineers, and twelve companies of Coast Artillery, 4,776 men. (I may say in this connection that I do not consider the Panama garrison sufficient, even when these contemplated additions are made.) This will then leave in the United States proper 12,610 Coast Artillery troops and 24,602 of the mobile arm, the latter being then not much more than twice the size of the police force of the city of New York.

FULL ORGANIZATION AND INCREASED PERSONNEL.

"My recommendation of what we should immediately do is to fill up the existing organizations which compose the aggregate mobile Army force just mentioned to their full strength. This would require 25,000 men. In addition to the enlisted men just mentioned, we should be authorized to obtain 1,000 more officers. The legislation to accomplish these purposes would be of the very simplest character, being merely authorizations to the Department to do these things.

"An increase of the enlisted personnel of the Army by 25,000 men would accomplish threefold results. It would, as before mentioned, bring up to full strength the existing units of the mobile Army in continental United States and thus supply a more adequate force. Second, it would afford training for the officers in the command of such units as they must command in time of war and would prevent, as far as the Regular Army is concerned, the crowding of the ranks with raw levies which always disorganize and render inefficient the organizations into which they come. Third, it would be a wise investment from the standpoint of economy, in that no material increase of overhead charges would be necessary, and the addition of these men could be effected at a per capita cost to the Government of about one-third the per capita cost under existing conditions. Since the existing physical plant and the administrative organization would not have to be in any way increased to take care of this increased force, the only additional expense would be the clothing, feeding, and paying thereof.

"By the time these 25,000 men could be procured the mobile forces in the United States, as hereinbefore pointed out, would number 24,602; so that after the addition the mobile Army in continental United States would consist of 49,602 men.

"With the Army thus increased, we would then be able to undertake the next necessity, which is absolutely imperative, and that is, the preparation of a reserve. The present legislation with respect to a reserve has proven utterly useless for the purpose, it having produced in twenty-four months only sixteen men, and there is little or no hope that it will ever properly accomplish its purpose. The reasons why it will not do so it is not profitable to discuss.

"Again, without attempting to wait until perfection has been reached, it seems to me that it is only the part of wisdom to do that which we know will produce a beneficial result, and one that approximates the best. I am firmly convinced that if we can use the standing Army as a school through which to pass men who come into it, with the knowledge that if they are proficient they can be discharged at any time after a year or eighteen months, we will begin at once to build up the necessary reserve, and will, for the first time in the military history of this country, have something approximating a

balanced organization. There is unfortunately opposition to this policy. I say "unfortunately" because it is always the part of wisdom, it seems to me, to select the best that is possible, out of what is obtainable, rather than to reject that obtainable best because it is not perfect. It is furthermore true that by intensive military training, any young man of good health and average mentality can be made a serviceable soldier in twelve months, and, in fact, has been so made. This has been tried abroad, and I have caused it to be tried under my own administration and inspection. Even if there were doubt about it, it would not cause a different conclusion to be reached by a reasonable man, because we certainly would be better off with a reserve of men who had had one year's training than we are without any reserve at all and having to depend, as we do, upon men who have never had any training whatever. I caused, about a year ago, recruits, as they came in, and without selection, to be organized into a battery of Artillery, a troop of Cavalry, and a company of Infantry; and from my own observation and from the reports of experts, each of these units, well within a year, was found proficient to a very high degree.

"I am therefore firmly convinced that we should have immediate legislation dealing with the matter of enlistment and reserve. I am not so much concerned with the length of the enlistment, provided the Secretary of War is given power to discharge into the reserve, at the end of twelve months, those who have shown themselves proficient up to a required standard. A practically similar provision should exist in every state which maintains an Organized Militia.

"I am convinced with equal firmness that we should adopt some one or more of the methods which have been suggested for the training of more civilians to become officers in case of necessity. The potentiality of the student military camps and of the schools and colleges at which military training is obtainable suggests a fruitful source of accomplishing this purpose.

"When one has reached the conclusion, as I have, that a minimum of military preparedness is essential, the question of its cost is secondary and can not be permitted to be the determining factor. No citizen will or can properly object to the expenditure of money for vital national purposes.

"It is a pleasure to be able to turn from a consideration of what we need to a realization of what we already have. While our existing organization is of the exceedingly small numbers already mentioned, it is unquestionably in as excellent condition as any similar number of men in any other military establishment in the world. Were it not for a desire to avoid invidious comparisons I should say that, man for man, it is better than any similar existing military establishment in the world. I do not believe that anyone will dispute the statement that the Army has never been in better condition than it is to-day, from the most recently enlisted man up to the highest officers. There is an esprit de corps, an eagerness to constantly strive toward perfection, a willingness to undertake and satisfactorily perform any and every duty, that is most commendable and encouraging. If we are authorized to use this exceedingly valuable nucleus to produce the reserve needed, there never was a time when the experiment had so great a chance of success as now. Both the enlisted personnel and the officers furnish a school of unexampled excellence for just such work."

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Noting the fact that of the twelve tactical divisions into which the Organized Militia, or National Guard, is divided, only one, the 6th of New York, is practically complete, while that of the 7th of Pennsylvania is under way, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief Division of Militia Affairs, in his annual report says the trouble of this failure lies in the fact that where a single state constitutes a division the state military authorities are interested in and responsible for the co-ordination of all the parts of the unit, but where the division is made up of several states there is no central authority for effecting this co-ordination. This absence of a responsible head, General Mills believes, can to some extent be compensated for by the detail of a suitable Federal officer for duty in such divisional districts. This detail will be carried out as soon and as rapidly as possible. The strength of the National Guard in 1914 was 8,792 officers and 119,251 enlisted men as against 9,130 and 111,672, respectively, in 1913, the year totals being 128,043 and 120,802, last year showing a gain of more than 7,000 men. The falling off in the commissioned personnel was partly due to the weeding out effects of Circular No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, 1913. The expectation of immediate active service at one time in the year accounts for a part of the increase in enlisted men.

In the year the original Militia minimum was revised, seven men being added to an infantry company, a cavalry troop and an engineer company and two men to a coast artillery company, so that sixty-five men would be the rule in all these. The sanitary troops and Field Artillery were not changed and the Signal Corps modification was in the form of an increase. Target practice shows no improvement and there has been too large a ratio of officers and too small a ratio of enlisted men at the targets. The assertion that "the Infantry is the Army" is true if taken to mean that it is the infantry fight that determines the result of the conflict of armies, but it is not true in the sense that the infantry can do without the auxiliary arms, which should be regarded as indispensable companions, not as rivals, of the infantry. Discussing the deficiencies of the Organized Militia for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913, the report finds that there was a shortage of 16,000 men, approximately equivalent to a complete infantry division at full war strength. Below the minimum prescribed before the 1914 raising of the figure, were sixty per cent. of the Infantry and Engineer companies, seventy per cent. of the Cavalry troops, eighty per cent. of the Coast Artillery and practically all the Field Artillery batteries. In no state is the required minimum peace strength of all organizations of the Guard maintained, and in many instances the organizations are of no practical value to the Federal Government as a military asset.

General Mills takes no stock in the claim that the best method of instructing state troops is by means of maneuver campaigns in preference to maneuvers at permanent camps, as he does not believe the Militia is at present prepared to enter upon the work of maneuver campaigns. Joint maneuvers for National Guard mobile troops at the outset should not involve tactical instruction of organizations larger than a regiment. Where sergeant-instructors detailed to the Guard have proved unsatisfactory the fault has largely lain in the method of selection, the instruction preliminary to their detail

having been conducted at Fort Leavenworth by officers not in touch with the Militia. The new arrangement provided for the instruction to be given at San Antonio by an officer of the Division. The Field Artillery has shown an encouraging progress in the year, ten batteries having been formed and fully equipped. The Field Artillery of the Militia with these additions consists of three regiments, ten battalions and nineteen separate batteries, making a total of sixty-five batteries. Only one of the twelve divisions has its full quota of field artillery. This is the 6th New York. The net deficiencies in the several arms is as follows for the twelve divisions: Field artillery batteries, 78; cavalry troops, 54; engineer companies, 14; field hospitals, 12, and ambulance companies, 34. The excess is 316 infantry companies and six signal companies. Pennsylvania has successfully made the experiment of changing its excess of infantry into auxiliary troops and this plan is recommended in the report for other states. Of the New York Field Artillery the report says: "The state of New York may justly take great pride in having provided the 6th Division with adequate artillery protection."

Certain difficulties have discouraged the idea of forming machine-gun detachments as the thirteenth company of infantry regiments. In the year nearly 30,000 members of the National Guard were inoculated against typhoid. There is a long discussion of the efforts made by the Department to bring about a revision of the Comptroller's decision respecting appropriations for the Militia and the legislation made necessary by that decision. The Militia Pay bill also is treated at considerable length. After detailing the various efforts of the Division to give effect to the policies of the Department, the report says that "the next step of progress is the selecting and detailing of suitable officers of the Army to breathe life into the twelve divisions of the Organized Militia." To prepare the selected officers in advance for their work, General Mills in closing his report says: "I know of no duty to which officers can be assigned which offers a more attractive field for professional work the satisfactory accomplishment of which will afford an officer a greater self-satisfaction for the efforts he puts forth."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is accompanied by the report of the General Board of the Navy. This we give first as it will conduce to a better understanding of the report of the Secretary which follows it.

REPORT OF NAVY GENERAL BOARD.

Those who are seeking information as to the needs of our Navy will find much useful information on this subject in the report of the General Board of the Navy, signed by Admiral George Dewey. The General Board recommends for 1916 a program of naval increase which is summarized as follows:

4 battleships.	2 oil-fuel ships.
16 destroyers.	1 destroyer tender.
3 fleet submarines.	1 submarine tender.
16 coast submarines.	1 Navy transport.
4 scouts.	1 hospital ship.
4 gunboats.	1 hospital ship.
Air service—\$5,000,000.	

The reasons for adopting this program are set forth at length in the report of the Board. In 1903 the General Board, after a mature consideration of national policies and interests and those of foreign nations, recommended a program for the completion of the Navy by 1919 to a strength then believed adequate. The basis of the fleet recommended was forty-eight battleships. The Board adhere to the opinion that that number is required, but new inventions and discoveries of new ideas have modified somewhat the original recommendations of the General Board as to the auxiliaries required to complete a fighting fleet. Starting with a total of ten battleships completed in 1903 and fourteen authorized, it was estimated that building two ships each year would complete the program by 1919; but instead of authorizing the number asked for by the Board, Congress authorized only one ship in 1904, 1906, 1907, 1912 and 1913; it authorized two ships in 1905, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. To make good the deficiency the Board asked for three ships in 1905 and 1906 and four in 1908 and the years succeeding. This led to a misconception as to the number of ships asked for, which was not an annual program of four battleships, but two each year from 1904 to 1915 to provide a fleet of forty-eight battleships by 1919. As it has been determined since this program was originally adopted that the life of a battleship from time of completion is only about twenty years, it was decided, in order to make good the deficiency thus arising, that it was necessary to lay down a replacement ship twenty years after the laying down of the original ship. This was taken into consideration in making a recommendation for four battleships in the programs for 1912 and 1913. Up to the present time the General Board has advocated continuously and consistently a program to produce a fleet of forty-eight battleships by 1919. This would have called for, considering replacements, a general two-battleship program with a third added every three years. The number of battleships called for by this policy, forty-eight, and the date set for their completion, by 1919, were fixed by a calm and logical review of the policies and aims of the Nation and the known laws and prospective developments and aims of other countries; and the policy was to provide and maintain at all times a fleet equal to or superior to that of any nation likely to challenge our policies.

We are now deficient ten battleships built, building and authorized from that contemplated in the 1903 program. The General Board believes the policy it has consistently advocated for the production of an adequate Navy is to the best interests of the country, and that any Navy less than adequate is an expense to the nation without being a protection. It therefore strongly urges the adoption by the Government of a policy looking to the making good of the deficiencies of the past, and the building up of this arm of the national defense until it becomes equal to the task that war will put upon it. That point will not be reached until the Navy is strong enough to meet on equal terms the strongest probable adversary.

WISDOM OF ADEQUATE SEA POWER.

The wisdom of such a policy is well illustrated by recent events, says the Board, and is reinforced by the teachings of all history. For a review of the history of all ages will show that no nation has ever created and maintained a great over-sea commerce without the support of sea power. It will further show that trade rivalry, which is the active expression of the most universal of all human traits—desire for gain—has been a most fruitful cause of war; and, when the clash has come, the commerce of the weaker sea power has been

broken up and driven from the seas. That has been true for all time, and is true to-day; and has a particular bearing on the United States at the present time, when such strenuous efforts are being made to build up a national merchant marine and extend our foreign commerce. Our main defense and protection from invasion must, therefore, always rest with the Navy, which must ever remain our first and best line of defense. This defense, unless adequate, is impotent; and, as before stated, adequacy is not reached until the Navy is strong enough to meet on equal terms the Navy of the strongest probable adversary.

In the matter of battleships the General Board remains of the opinion that it has always held, that command of the sea can only be gained and held by vessels that can take and keep the sea in all times and in all weathers and overcome the strongest enemy vessels that may be brought against them. Other types are valuable and have their particular uses, all of which are indispensable, but limited in character. But, what has been true throughout all naval wars of the past, and what is equally true to-day, is that the backbone of any navy that can command the sea consists of the strongest sea-going, sea-keeping ships of its day, or of its battleships. The General Board recommends, therefore, in the light of all the information it has up to this present date that the development of the battleship fleet be continued as the primary aim in naval development, and that four of them be authorized in the 1916 program.

For the general purposes of war on the sea the General Board has placed the destroyer as the type of warship next in importance to the battleship, and it concludes that four destroyers should be provided for every battleship built, and therefore recommends that sixteen destroyers be provided in the 1916 program, three of them to be fleet submarines, which, with one now building, will provide a fleet submarine division of four for work with the fleet. Boats of great speed and size are not required for coast submarines, and indeed would be detrimental, their size debarring these vessels from shallow waters, and speed would be gained at a sacrifice over desirable qualities. Four scout cruisers are recommended in the belief that this branch of the fleet has been too long neglected.

OUR AIR NAVY INADEQUATE.

In 1913 the board recommended the purchase of fifty aeroplanes, one fleet dirigible and two small dirigibles for training. In spite of this our Navy now possesses only twelve aeroplanes of too little speed and carrying capacity and no two of which are of the same type. The board says: "In view of the advance that has been made in aeronautics during the past year, and the demonstration now being made of the vital importance of a proper air service to both land and sea warfare, our present situation can be described as nothing less than deplorable. As now developed air craft are the eyes of both armies and navies, and it is difficult to place any limit to their offensive possibilities. In our present condition of unpreparedness, in contact with any foe possessing a proper air service, our scouting would be blind. We would be without the means of detecting the presence of submarines or mine fields or of attempting direct attack on the enemy from the air, while our own movements would be an open book to him. The General Board can not too strongly urge that the Department's most serious thought be given to this matter, and that immediate steps be taken to remedy it, and recommends that Congress be asked for an appropriation of at least \$5,000,000, to be made available immediately, for the purpose of establishing an efficient air service."

Another lack of our Navy is gunboats, very few of those we now carry on our naval list under that name being available for service. Four are recommended for the 1916 program. Other vessels recommended by the Board will be found included in the summary given above. The specific reasons for these recommendations are included in the report.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

The General Board can not too strongly urge upon the Department, this report says, the necessity of using its best endeavors to carry out the repeated recommendations of the General Board, made from year to year, to provide the fleet with a personnel, active list and trained reserve, equal to the manning of the fleet for war. In the opinion of the General Board this is a matter of even more serious import than that of construction, for it can not be too often repeated that ships without a trained personnel to man and fight them are useless for the purposes of war. They recommend legislation accordingly, and it is thought possible with the help of the Naval Militia and the National Naval Reserve of trained officers and men to fully man the entire fleet with war complements and furnish ten per cent. additional for casualties.

SECRETARY DANIELS'S REPORT.

The report of the General Board is given as an appendix to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. Their recommendations seem to have made small impression upon our worthy Secretary, for he reduces their recommendations to two dreadnoughts, six destroyers, eight submarines or more, one to be seagoing, one gunboat, and one oiler. Twenty vessels in all instead of fifty-four as recommended by the General Board. The Secretary's report shows he is much more optimistic on the subject of the condition of our Navy than are his professional advisers. He commends Congress for giving two dreadnoughts last year where the Board asked for four. The additions noted above will, in the opinion of Mr. Daniels, "give us a well rounded Navy, equal, if not superior, to that of any Navy in the world, ship for ship and man for man." The past year in the Navy, the Secretary tells us, affords gratification to all who take pride in its growth, strength and assurance. We are glad to have Mr. Daniels's assurance as to this for we were quite of the contrary opinion, as the General Board would appear to be. "Not only is the Navy up to its present prescribed quota as to numbers," we are told, "but the popularity of the Service renders unnecessary strained or unusual methods to attract a sufficient number of young men." The present enlistment is 52,667, or 4,612 greater than in 1913.

The welfare of the young men who are so freely offering themselves for their country's service has been by no means neglected, but their avenues of promotion are not as numerous as they should be or they will be. From the highest rank to the newest recruit there has been manifested a spirit of comradeship and co-operation and ambition, says Secretary Daniels. In every activity of our many-sided service, officers and men have risen in splendid performance of duty to add new glory

and new luster to our Navy, which, from the days of Paul Jones and Barry to those who fought at Vera Cruz, has won glory, more by restrained self-mastery than by aggressive display of courage. With the authorization by the Congress of a program as progressive as at the session which closed in October, the Navy will be stronger, relatively and actually, than at any period of our history.

ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

The estimates for 1916 are \$139,569,400.88, or \$664,306.73 less than the 1915 appropriation. There has been saved from the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 13, 1914, \$2,427,539.76, nearly all of which has been at the expense of construction and repair and equipment and steam machinery of our vessels.

The Secretary tells us that he approves the recommendation of the General Board as to the character of all the ships that are to be constructed, but not as to the number, but this approval is not shown in his recommendation to Congress, though he believes the opinion of the Board is "entitled to great weight." He says: "In view of the demonstrated power of the submarine, I would impress upon Congress the importance of making a larger increase in the submarine craft, appropriating generously therefor without reducing the appropriations for other craft. The estimates for these were reduced to the minimum. As far as the submarines themselves are concerned, it is believed that ours are on a par with any in the world. The development of our types has been logical, and in each new type the ideas and comments of the officers and men who operate the submarines in service have been considered."

In the new battleships of the California class authorized following the policies inaugurated in the past year, the fullest possible provision will be made to secure the maximum comforts for the crew. A crew's reception room, wherein members of the crew can receive the members of their families and other guests, will be provided, and, similar to the provisions now existing for officers, laundries will be installed for the use of the crew.

VALUE OF AIRCRAFT.

The value of aircraft is dwelt upon at some length by the Secretary, and he says: "Those at Vera Cruz were used continually, and although the Navy's aeroplanes are not fitted for land work, for forty-three days they did a good deal of scouting over the trenches protecting Vera Cruz. There were daily flights without regard to weather or other conditions. To every call made upon them our young aeronauts made ready and cheerful response, and their forethought and caution prevented any accidents. Their scout work in the sky assured the Commander-in-Chief that no mines had been planted, enabled him to locate sunken works, and was of inestimable value in the combined operations of the Army and Navy. The heavy toll that must be paid for progress in all invention calling for daring has resulted in the death this year of one air pilot, Lieut. J. D. Murray, U.S.N. His name will be remembered among the immortals who have given their lives to the development of aeronautics. He was an efficient officer, courageous in life, mourned in death."

To enable the flying school at the aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla., to test foreign built aeroplanes several have been ordered from abroad, but have not been obtained owing to the war. A volunteer militia, if it may be so called, has been organized by the owners of aircraft, and has been patriotically placed at the command of the Navy Department if times of peril should call for its assistance to the regular airship flotillas.

POLICY AS TO NAVY SUPPLIES.

The Secretary says: "It is not the policy of the Department to extend manufacturing by the Navy to all that it needs, but to continue buying the bulk of its supplies from private manufacturers and business men. It should be able, however, to demand competitive bids by having potential facilities to manufacture anything needed for armament or equipment which may at any time be controlled by those who demand excessive prices. There is another reason why the Navy Department should be able to manufacture munitions of war—that policy would prevent effective agitation or organization for big preparations for war conducted by those who make profit by the manufacture of war supplies."

"The Department approves the recommendation of the Bureau of Ordnance that some plan be devised by which a cash reward may be given to any civil employee who may work out an improvement or economy in any manufacturing process or who may submit a design for some important improvement in ordnance material or plant machinery, or any improvement of naval equipment. This scheme should follow generally that authorized by Act of Congress in 1912 for the Ordnance Department of the War Department. In many private manufacturing establishments some such scheme is in vogue."

OIL FUEL AND ELECTRIC DRIVE.

The test of electric propulsion in the collier Jupiter has led to an authorization of its installation in the battleship California building at the New York Navy Yard. Considerable attention is given by the Secretary to the subject of substitution of oil for coal as fuel and the advantages of this change are shown at some length. He says: "I am still of the opinion that the Navy should own its oil lands and ultimately produce, transport, refine, and store its own oil in order that the Department may at all times be assured of an adequate and dependable supply of fuel oil at reasonable cost, so that in the design of ships full advantage may be taken of the great superiority of oil as a fuel without fear of the privately controlled price and supply of oil forcing the Government to enormous increase in cost of operation of the fleet or reduced activity of the fleet in time of greatest need to the nation."

An argument is presented for the erection of an armor plate factory, and a description given of the Naval Radio Service. In its military feature there has been an enormous advance during the past year and much of this progress, perhaps the greater part, is due to the original work of the Department.

Because of the many advantages, it is the policy of the Department to develop shipbuilding at navy yards. Among said advantages are: (1) A check upon the cost of private shipbuilding; (2) increased efficiency and preparedness of the yard working forces due to a more uniform and steady employment of workmen; (3) an improved morale of yard service, from master workmen to the unskilled laborer; (4) elimination of the expenses of inspections and trial trips.

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Attention is invited by the Secretary to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation on the subject of personnel. It is estimated that more than ninety

per cent. of the effective fighting power of the Navy is now fully manned. And this percentage will be increased proportionately as new ships are placed in active service by taking the crews from the older ones of little or no fighting value. Owing to the financial condition of the Treasury, due to war conditions abroad, the Department does not ask for more men this year, but intends, by the distribution of the personnel to the best advantage, to not only maintain the effective fighting strength of the Navy, but to increase it proportionately as ships now under construction are completed and added to the Navy list during the next year.

Since March, 1914, the Department has placed in full commission twelve more vessels of the older type than were deemed necessary a year ago. These were in addition to the vessels newly built, and were demanded by the situation in Mexico. The Department was enabled to meet this increased demand on the personnel by recruiting to the authorized strength during the year and thus gaining 4,600 more men than were in the Service last year.

The present force, the Secretary states, can be made sufficient by placing in reserve old vessels of little or doubtful military value. For the manning of such vessels and of the auxiliaries, which would be required with the fleet in time of war, a naval reserve is necessary, and should be organized and trained at the earliest practicable date.

It is recommended that at least one admiral and two vice admirals be authorized, reducing the number of rear admirals correspondingly.

NAVAL MILITIA AND NAVAL RESERVE.

Some account is given of the organization of the Naval Militia under the law enacted in February, 1913, establishing a Division of Naval Militia Affairs. The Secretary says: "Some increase in the appropriation will be needed to effectively carry out the provisions of the act, chiefly to maintain the annual cruises, in which the personnel receives its actual sea training. A Naval Militia, adequate in personnel and equipment, goes a long way toward avoiding the financial burdens of un-American militarism and yet of proving ready for national defense in case of war."

Each Navy Militiaman costs only \$54 per year and as the cost of an enlisted man of the Regular Navy is \$636.97, the Navy Department can maintain 7,132 of the Naval Militia for approximately \$385,000, against \$4,542,870 to maintain 7,132 enlisted men of the Regular Navy for the same time.

The establishment of a strong Naval Reserve is recommended. Of the 380,000 men who have helped the Service in the past ten years, it is believed that, at least, 25,000 would respond to the first call to the colors. Plans are being made to so organize this body of reserve that they would constitute an immediate, effective reserve in time of war.

It is earnestly recommended that Congress pass a graded retirement law based upon the length of service and which will also differentiate between total and partial disability. In the case of partial disability there should be graded pay based upon the number of years in the Service of the United States.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND DISCIPLINE.

A description is given at length of the educational system adopted by the Navy which has transformed it into "the biggest university in America." "The better educational facilities in the Navy will," says the Secretary, "with every passing year enable ambitious and capable youths to qualify for this instruction and to prepare for commissions in the Navy. They will bring practical experience aboard ship to the academic life at the Naval Academy and will help the other midshipmen while they are in turn being helped by the influences and instruction that train American naval officers capable of the high duties required of them in the Service."

Disciplinary methods of the Navy have been improved, the Secretary adds. All sentences have been reduced for purely military offenses during the past year and no youths have been put in prison. They have been sent to the disciplinary barracks and for a shorter period than heretofore. Also a reward for good behavior has been held out both in reducing the length of the period in detention and in the opportunity to be restored to an honorable status in the Navy.

The Secretary goes at some length into the defense of his General Order No. 99 (the prohibition order) and quotes from ex-Secretary Long, Lord Kitchener, Dr. Gorgas, Emperor William of Germany, Lord Beresford, and others in support of his prohibition of liquors on board ship. An account is given of the relief work of the Tennessee, North Carolina and Jason, of the Navy, the opening of the Panama Canal, the Navy exhibit at San Francisco, the Barry, MacDonough and Key anniversaries, and the adoption of money orders on board ships in accordance with suggestions made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some time ago.

OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ.

The occupation of Vera Cruz is described at some length and is an illustration of the efficiency of our Navy. The Secretary says: "The get-away of the fleet and its efficiency in the waters of Mexico illustrate the energy, brain work, and teamwork which give signal proof of our national efficiency, an efficiency which is emphasized only to illustrate what may be expected of the Navy whenever it is called into action." The good work of the Marine Corps at Vera Cruz is described.

Reference is made to individual acts of daring and presence of mind in the Navy and we are told: "A most unusual achievement for which departmental gratitude was called forth was a piece of impromptu civil engineering on the part of a hospital steward and a blacksmith in constructing a five-mile trail over a well-nigh impossible route in Alaska, for the purpose of transporting coal to the coast by sled in the dead of a far-northern winter, and this task was achieved under the eye of a Navy surgeon."

The Secretary expresses hope that we shall have an international agreement that will prevent war and closes by saying: "This has been a proud and solemn year for the American Navy. It has shown that it knows how to bear itself under fire, how to obey orders, how to maintain the honorable traditions of the Service. Allow me, Mr. President, to congratulate you as its Commander-in-Chief upon the record it has made, upon its preparedness for duty, upon the reliance you can place upon it in any time of national need."

A very considerable part of the Secretary's report has been anticipated by the reports of the Navy bureaus which have all been published here.

"The editorials in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are so far ahead and so much above all other reading matter one gets these days that its impartiality and non-partisan-ship is highly commendable. More success to your JOURNAL," writes an officer of the California National Guard.

THE ARMY SURGEON'S MISSION.

Dr. Henry Clark Coe, a distinguished physician residing at 8 West Seventy-sixth street, New York, and a first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., has published an admirable address on the subject of "The Relation of the Army Surgeon to the Civilian Surgeon," delivered to the graduating class of the Army Medical School, June 1, 1914. It is conceived in a very lofty spirit of professional pride and honor and is full of excellent advice for the young surgeon. Here are some extracts:

"We are, soldier and citizen alike, essentially men of peace, but deep within us smoulders that hidden fire of patriotism, civic as well as military, ready to leap into flame when there is wrong to be redressed and the honor of the flag to be upheld. There could be no stronger bond between us who have one faith and one high calling. Who would have predicted sixteen years ago that the highest honors in the scientific world—and that reward of rank for meritorious service, so dear to the soldier's heart—would be bestowed upon our honored chief, not for work upon the battlefield, but for the prevention of losses more terrible than those from shot and shell?"

"Truly 'you have a goodly heritage,' for by the labors and hardships and self-sacrifice of your predecessors your path has been made straight and smooth. As a medical teacher, I find it practically impossible to make my students realize that when I was an interne bacteriology was unknown, diagnosis largely guesswork, and surgery almost synonymous with fatalism."

"All your future years should be one long course of post-graduate instruction. It will be a pleasant surprise to you to find that wherever you go hospitals and clinics will be thrown open to you, so that you may perfect yourselves in special branches, according to the wise purpose of the Department. The fact that you are an 'Army man' will be your open sesame. Your lot is an enviable one, since without the long, hard apprenticeship of the civilian you are admitted at once to the inner circle and, by virtue of your position as medical officers, your papers receive a respectful hearing, your scientific observations are not ignored because of your youth—a flattering tribute to your training. It is assumed that what a medical officer does will be done well. See that you live up to this standard."

"It has been my earnest desire to impress upon the Medical Reserve Corps (which is a link between the Regular corps and the general profession) that one of its most useful functions in time of peace is not only to encourage promising young men to enter the Service, but to assist you in every possible way by extending to you clinical advantages, acting as your consultants at Army posts, as well as obeying your orders as our superiors when an 'existing emergency' places us under your command."

"Your respect for our anomalous body would have been increased a few days ago could you have seen the prompt response to the circular from the Surgeon General's office asking if we were ready for active duty. The most eminent surgeons, men whose time is literally golden, to whom the abandonment of their work meant financial ruin, did not hesitate for a moment, but responded: 'Ready for duty at once.'"

"Patriotism is not dead in our profession, but burns in our hearts with the same steady flame as it does in yours. Do not think lightly of that heterogeneous collection of 'lieutenants' who cumber the Army list (in fact they have no place in it), for there is good stuff in them. In the times that try men's souls it is well to know that there is a body of medical men (untrained and inexperienced as they may be) who can be depended upon to uphold the high traditions of the corps, whose sole desire is not for rank, or fame, or newspaper notoriety, but to render service to their country without thought of personal sacrifice. 'Here am I; send me,' is their motto. It is that of the true soldier."

"The awakening of even a passing interest in our country's honor (of which the ordinary citizen has only a hazy notion), and the realization of the fact that neither an individual nor a nation can 'put up a bluff' without at least holding an ace, is worth all the excitement of the past weeks. I would not, for worlds, have missed the satisfaction of knowing the patriotic attitude of my own profession. War is worth the price, if only to infuse a little red blood into the feeble circulation of the flabby youth of the 'Thé dansant' and to transform self-seeking law makers into temporary patriots."

"There is no 'moral equivalent,' and there never will be, until the eagle has given place to the 'dove of peace'—a change in our national emblem which does not appeal to a true American."

"You may regard your family practice at Army posts as often a thankless task. I regret to say that your services are sometimes placed in the same category with those of that patient martyr, the quartermaster—a perquisite like fuel and rations. But, it seems to me, that this is partly your own fault, that 'the prophet is not without honor save in his own country.' Dignify your office and it will dignify you. I may add that you will find us in the Medical Reserve Corps always ready and glad to assist you along this line. Personally I feel honored by the confidence reposed in me by Army people, who are my friends, as well as patients. Make them respect your character, as well as your professional skill. It is not pleasant to have the word passed along from one station to another that an unpopular medical officer is about to be inflicted upon the family circle. Tact, as well as professional ability, is the key to success in private practice; how much more in the exclusive community where, as an Army woman aptly said, 'We all live with our doors and windows open.' Keep a close mouth, or you are lost. Let the chaplain be the father confessor. Do you stick to your own sphere."

"It always saddens my heart to hear that one of the young fellows whom I had induced to enter the Service has given it up 'because there is nothing in it.' There is nothing in life except what we make of it. I am persuaded better things of you. For you, with the golden gift of youth, with hope and ambition and the rich legacy of those who have gone to their reward, there is everything in it. I want you to feel that it offers to you boundless possibilities for honor and usefulness. Let not your interest and enthusiasm wane, even if your duties seem irksome and recognition is slow. Doubt not that your work is watched by keen and sympathetic eyes, that you are daily writing into your record your own story of growing fitness for higher positions."

"Coming from one who has himself achieved marked success in his calling," says the New York Sun, "these words may stimulate young men seeking the most useful and satisfying career to turn to the honorable avenue opened by the Army. They will be needed on the staff

of the regiments that will surely be recruited if the sagacious warnings of the last and present heads of our General Staff do not fall on unappreciative ears, as did the warnings of the great soldier whom England now mourns with added grief over the unpreparedness that the great soldier strove in vain to avert."

AFTERMATH OF THE FOOTBALL GAME.

As to the result of the Army and Navy football game an officer of the Navy who has himself played on the Navy eleven writes that when the Navy team this year is condemned for its weak offensive play it should be remembered that it had a strong defense and a good kicking game in the games of both 1913 and 1914. In 1913 the Navy scored nine points all from field goals. In 1910, 1911 and 1912 the Navy won without scoring a touchdown, by scores of 3-0, 3-0 and 6-0. In this year's game, our correspondent adds, "Navy was scored on by Army because their defense against forward passes was neglected and because their kicking game was not developed. Blocked kicks led to the beginning of Army scoring. In 1913 Navy would have won had they properly defended against the forward pass. In 1914 Navy's defense against the forward pass was again undeveloped. Also their kicking game was not finished. The kicking game includes handling punts, protecting the kicker, etc. How disastrous were the two fumbled punts and the blocked kick! In 1913 the Navy was especially weak in its defense against the forward pass. In 1914 they made no improvement in that defense and in addition were weak generally in defense."

"My point is that defense and the kicking game must be developed first, then add as much offense as possible. The Army scores of 1913 and 1914 are more due to Navy's poor defense than to Army's exceptional offense. I for one feel certain that Army's forward passes would be killed by Harvard defense or by a Navy team with a proper defense. The numerous touchdowns scored on the Navy throughout the past season foreshadowed the result on Franklin Field. The team's weakness on defense was glaring. The 1910 team was probably the only Navy team to go through a season without a score against them. It was a team strongly coached on defense and in the kicking game, with a fairly good offense. The Navy team's downfall is due more to the neglect of defense and the kicking game than to neglect of the offense."

A spectator of the game last week says: "Franklin Field seems more like a football field than do the Polo Grounds with their wealth of stands and machinery of entrance and exit. At old Penn one has no roof overhead, the turf sweeps right up to the seats, establishing an intimacy between players and spectators that perhaps is not possible in the more stately impressive grand stands of the Polo Grounds. Moreover, there is an outdoorishness at Franklin Field that is typical of what one conceives a football game to be. Baseball is played during a season of the year when shelter from the sun is desirable, but the Army-Navy football game takes place at a time when the sunshine is as welcome—well, as a big blanket in the last quarter of some of these games, especially when a bone-searching wind pipes out of the northwest. But Franklin Field did not live up to its possibilities in handling so momentous a contest. The gridiron was a sorry apology for a gridiron, the ground being nearly worn clean of grass and the chalk marks indicating the distances being scarcely distinguishable. Now that the field has been in competition with other places that have sought to get the game, one would have thought that some effort would have been made to put the best foot forward and to give the field as fine an appearance as possible. It would hardly seem the best way to earn pre-eminence as the most advantageous place in which to hold this great national contest by being slipshod in any of the requirements for making a gridiron what it ought to be. This was the last Army-Navy game Franklin Field will see till 1916, hence the management should have sent the spectators from outside places away with the impression that, whatever limitations the field might possess, the best had been at hand."

THE FOURTH U.S. INFANTRY.

We have received a copy of a very handsome souvenir issued from the headquarters of the 4th U.S. Infantry, Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, dated Aug. 15, 1914, which gives a brief history of the regiment and a roster of its present officers and non-commissioned officers. There are two photographs in the souvenir, the first of which shows the 4th Infantry entering Vera Cruz in 1914 after an absence of sixty-six years. The 4th Infantry is shown marching in column of squads passing before the 19th U.S. Infantry, which is drawn up in line at present arms in front of the headquarters of the ship's company of the U.S.S. Arkansas. The second photograph is that of Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, commanding the regiment during its second expedition to Mexico. He is mounted on a handsome beast, and the photo is taken under some Mexican palms in a picturesque rural spot.

The 4th Infantry was organized Sept. 4, 1792, under the Act of March 5, 1792, as the "Infantry of the 4th Sublegion"; designation changed to "4th Regiment of Infantry" Nov. 1, 1796, under the Act of May 30, 1796; disbanded June 1, 1802, under the Act of March 16, 1802. Again organized under the Act of April 12, 1808, and so continued until May 17, 1815, when by consolidation of regiments under the Act of March 3, 1815, it became a part of the "5th Regiment of Infantry." Again organized May 17, 1815, by the consolidation of the 12th, 14th and 20th Regiments of Infantry, and again March 23, 1869, under the Act of March 3, 1869, by consolidation with the 30th Regiment of Infantry.

The regiment or some of its units has taken part in 111 battles or engagements since its organization. These include battles in the United States and Canada during the Revolution and the War of 1812, and in Florida during the Indian War there and in the Mexican, Civil, Indian, Spanish-American and Philippine Wars. The first battle of the regiment was at Maumee Rapids, Aug. 20, 1794, the entire regiment being engaged, and the second battle was at Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 7, 1811, the entire regiment being engaged in this battle also. The last engagement any portion of the regiment took part in was at Looc, P.I., Dec. 14, 1901, in which Company H participated.

Speaking of the services of the regiment with the expeditionary force under General Funston in 1914 at Vera Cruz, the souvenir says: "Jan. 1, 1914, found the entire regiment at Galveston, Texas, as part of the 5th Brigade, 2d Division, where it had been camped since the concentration of the division, in February, 1913. The period to April 14 was devoted to drills and ma-

neuvers in preparation for active service. On April 15 the regiment, as part of the division, left its camp and marched to Houston, Texas, arriving on the 19th, for the purpose of participating in the San Jacinto parade on the 21st. At 3:15 a.m. on the 20th, the regimental commanders of the 5th Brigade were called and received the order to "Return to Galveston, at once, by rail." Eight hours later the regiment, with its wagon trains, was back in Galveston, prepared to board a transport. At 9:30 p.m., on the 23d, the order, "The 5th Brigade embarks at daylight," was received and at 6:30 a.m., the 24th, the regiment left its camp and marched to the docks. The regiment sailed aboard the U.S.A.T. Sumner at four p.m., April 24, and arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, at daylight on the 28th. Disembarked on the 29th and 30th, and went into camp at Los Cocos Station (said to be practically the same ground occupied by the regiment in 1847), where it has performed outpost duty, under war conditions, since that date."

In 1871 Capt. William H. Powell, 4th Inf., published a history of the regiment from May 30, 1796, to Dec. 31, 1870, with a record of the military service of all officers at any time belonging to the regiment.

Y.M.C.A. PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST.

Handsome medals are offered as prizes for the twelve best essays on subjects of national and civic interest in the contest now being conducted by the Army and Navy Department of the Y.M.C.A. A business man, who is a member of the Army and Navy committee and a friend of the enlisted men, has generously provided six prizes for the Army and six for the Navy and Marine Corps; in all, two gold, two silver and four bronze medals.

The competition is open to all enlisted men in the United States Service. There are no registration fees. The requirements are that the essay submitted must be original; of not less than 1,200 words, nor more than 1,500, and must be clearly written on one side only of letter paper (size 8½ x 13 inches). The subject must be chosen from one of these four topics:

"In What Way is Military or Naval Service a Preparation for Civil Life?"

"Some Factors which Have Contributed to Increased Efficiency and Higher Standards in the Enlisted Personnel."

"What Can the United States Learn from the Great War in Europe?"

"Should the United States Have a Larger Army and Navy?"

Address Prize Essay Contest, 124 East Twenty-eighth street, New York city, New York. Contest closes Feb. 22, 1915. Any essay bearing postmark later than this date will not be accepted. Awards will be announced April 15, 1915. Factors considered in judging the essays will include: Treatment of subject matter; style of presentation; accuracy of construction. The judges are Messrs. E. L. Shuey, of the Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, Ohio; George B. Hodge and John S. Tichenor, of the International Committee, Y.M.C.A., New York. Further information regarding the contest may be obtained at any of the branches of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., or by addressing Prize Essay Contest, 124 East Twenty-eighth street, New York city.

TENTH CAVALRY THANKSGIVING DINNER.

The officers of the 10th are reported to have had at Naco, Ariz., an enjoyable Thanksgiving dinner, which included turkey and the usual trimmings, and was decidedly unique by reason of being less than 800 yards from General Hill's trenches, whose force was (and has been continuously since Nov. 9) actively engaged in repulsing the attacks of Maytorena. As bullets have been dropping into camp daily, going through the tents, etc., we are informed that the menu contained the caution, "Guests will please be careful in dodging stray bullets not to upset the soup."

While they were deprived of the usual orchestral entertainment by the regimental band, the music furnished by their neighbors, Maytorena and Hill, just across the line, constituted an ample substitute. The musical program, we are informed, was as follows:

"Repertoire, Thanksgiving anthems; kindly furnished by our neighbors, Maytorena and Hill, just across the line: 1, Rifle Fire; 2, Machine-gun Fire; 3, Three-inch Shells; 4, Bombs; 5, Land Mines; 6, Rockets; 7, Flashlights (at night); 8, Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon; 9, Trumpet Calls; 10, Epithets, hurled with great vigor and energy."

A MISTAKEN JUDGE.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 21, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Wyoming Tribune published at Cheyenne, Wyoming, dated Nov. 21, has the following:

PROMISE TO ENLIST IN ARMY SAVES FROM JAIL. On the promise that they would enlist in the U.S. Army, Police Judge Wilfrid O'Leary in municipal court yesterday afternoon suspended sentence for Charles Widman and George Frazier, convicted of vagrancy. Each was sentenced to serve thirty days in the city jail. Both have been in police court on several occasions, according to the police. The suspension of sentence was made on the condition that both join the Army within thirty days.

This appeared on the front page of what claims to be the leading paper in Wyoming, and is published in the state capital. Above all, Fort Russell, where 3,000 soldiers are usually stationed, joins onto Cheyenne, and many of the business firms have failed since the troops left and many are hard pressed, and all want the troops back.

The first question in every store is, "When are the troops coming back?" and if the reply is not hopeful, the faces of the merchants take on the gloom of a ghost. What's more, Cheyenne and this newspaper know the Army is no place for bums, and yet a police justice who should know better holds the contrary opinion. Such a sentence is a disgrace to Cheyenne and to the state of Wyoming, and I feel others ought to hear about it.

ARMY.

IF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If a condition should arise which would require the United States to use 200,000 trained Infantry, and if this condition should obtain for four years:

Would it be well (if) you had nine Infantry regiments in Texas to have these 108 companies authorized to enlist 200 six-months' recruits per company?

If 108 companies trained 300 recruits per company

per year, would you not in four years have 128,000 adequately trained reservists?

If your Regular companies trained these recruits, would they not have incidentally trained themselves? If you used cantonments instead of tents, would you not save a lot of money in four years, and would you not have a well equipped training plant to go on with?

If when a regiment is warned for service training enlistments were authorized up to 200 men per company, how many trained reservists would the last four years have netted us?

If you have a first need, do you not therefore have a first objective? Do you not therefore have a mission?

OPPORTUNITY.

HOT AIR.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 10, 1914, states that the Secretary of War favors a one-year enlistment for Infantry, with a provision for an earlier discharge conditional upon becoming an efficient soldier. This is heartily welcomed by many Infantry officers. Some of us want a few other things. The Anvil Club discussed it about this way:

Lieut. Constant Reader: "The Secretary of War is going to have us making doughboys in six months."

Major Sour Dough: "Why not? If it takes eight hours to do a piece of work, you can have a 'short, sharp drill of one-half an hour' per day and do it in sixteen days, or you can work eight hours and do it in one day."

Lieut. New Boy: "You cannot hold the attention of your men to military instruction for eight hours a day."

Captain Yap: "Well, if we were being de-neutralized by a couple of million hostile trained soldiers an eight-hour military training day would look and feel short to you."

Col. Old Timer: "How will we uniform these six months' men?"

Lieut. Ball Fan: "Why not have only one uniform like a ball team?"

Captain Yap: "That is all we need or ever did need."

Major Sour Dough: "Don't you want at least a dress uniform?"

Captain Yap: "No; all we need is the campaign hat, the O.D. cotton or wool suit with trousers made to walk in, flannel shirt, leggings and double-soled shoes."

Col. Old Timer: "I certainly think we should have a uniform for dress occasions."

Captain Yap: "The Regular Infantry of the United States is not and should not be maintained for dress display occasions."

Major Sour Dough: "Just what do you mean by that?"

Captain Yap: "I mean our Regular U.S. Infantry should exist to train reservists. I mean the reservist should not have his mind taken away from military training by parade training. I mean that a dress uniform is as unnecessary to real military training as a Crusader's chain mail."

Col. Old Timer: "Captain Yap, about every civilized country in the world has a dress uniform. Are they all wrong?"

Captain Yap: "No, sir; but conditions in the United States do not require a dress uniform. The dress uniform habit is a relic of one-man government."

Lieut. New Boy: "What would become of the table of occasions?"

Captain Yap: "De-officialize it. Just keep it as a social what-to-wear book."

Lieut. New Boy: "Then you would authorize the (seven) varieties of uniform, but would only require us to have one of them."

Captain Yap: "Correct. As for the enlisted man, let him wear civilian clothes when off duty."

Col. Old Timer: "Come to think of it, a well made service uniform is just as dressy and there is more real taste to it than one of the dress uniforms that seem to be made to display near-gold braid on."

Major Sour Dough: "Well, a field officer in full dress is as sensible a sight as an African king dressed complete in a plug hat and white shirt. Robert Burns was some poet."

Col. Old Timer: "Say, Yap, would you save any money on that single uniform idea of yours?"

Captain Yap: "Would it save you any money if it was adopted? Would Private Jones need as large a clothing allowance?"

Lieut. Ball Fan: "Captain Yap, if there was anything in this one-uniform-required-and-as-many-as-fancy-dictates-authorized idea of yours, why has not someone used it?"

Captain Yap: "It's too simple; it's unusual; it is too obviously a thing suited to the American military condition."

Lieut. New Boy: "What is the American military condition?"

Captain Yap: "The American military condition is, the need and desire for field trained soldiers only. A service uniform is a military necessity. A dress uniform is a military frivolity and has no place in military training."

Col. Old Timer: "Does a dress uniform do any positive harm?"

Captain Yap: "In the United States it does. Our reservists should come to us to get military training just as they would go to a technical school to get technical training. We want to train them to become capable national defenders. They do not want military fripples. They want and we want the training of 1865."

Major Sour Dough: "Yap, would you do away with all dress uniforms?"

Captain Yap: "Every last one as a required uniform. A real American never quite believes that a full dress uniform covers a real (one of us) soldier."

Lieut. New Boy: "Well, I know a few cadets that tried wearing their full dress uniforms when they went home on furlough from West Point."

Captain Yap: "Yes, and Homeville still talks about it."

Lieut. New Boy: "I feel that Captain Yap's plan will save me enough money to buy one round."

Li Hung took six root beer orders and the meeting irrigated and adjourned.

TACK HAMMER, Recorder.

"I am and have been for a great many years a subscriber to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and read it carefully every week," writes a Volunteer officer of the Civil War. "It is a paper that every officer and soldier should have—not only the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps, but the National Guard of every state."

Two dreadnoughts, six destroyers, eight submarines or more, one to be of the sea-going type and seven of the coast defense type, one gunboat and one oiler, will probably be the building program reported out of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Over in the Senate there will probably be an increase in the number of ships authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill, and the real fight for a larger Navy will take place when the conference report comes back to the House. There probably will be an effort as usual to increase the ships authorized when the bill is up for consideration in the House. Just at present there appears to be more of a sentiment for submarines than any other type of ship. The work of the German submarines has produced a profound impression on the Members of Congress, and double this amount of submarines would probably pass the House if the bill, as it comes from the House Committee, should authorize them. But Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Rear Admirals Fletcher and Badger have not been stampeded by the great cry for submarines. They recognize them as an important auxiliary to the fleet and believe that they are of a special importance in coast defense work. While the German submarines have been able to sink a number of cruisers and other patrol ships, so far as reported they have not even attacked any of the dreadnoughts. Not until the official reports of naval observers have been received will the naval authorities be convinced that submarines are as effective as is popularly supposed. The British battleships still control the seas, and not until the German submarines have broken the battleship line of the British fleet will the Secretary of the Navy or the officers of the Department be willing to endorse any plan which will weaken the battleship fleet. Considerable disappointment is expressed in naval circles at the failure of the Secretary to include in his recommendation four scout cruisers. Scout cruisers would be a valuable addition to the Navy in view of the frequent calls upon the fleet for service in West Indian and South American waters. If the Navy had more scout cruisers it would not be necessary to interfere with the work of the Battleship Fleet so frequently by detaching battleships. It is insisted that cruisers could have done the work at Vera Cruz which took up the time of the entire Atlantic Fleet. Aside from this, the European war has demonstrated the value of fast cruisers. Up to this time all the fighting has been by cruisers and they have proved an important factor in the protection of commerce.

The United States collier Jason, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, arrived at Marseilles, France, Dec. 5, and unloaded fifty wagon loads of Christmas gifts. The townspeople, massed upon the quays to watch the landing, gave a warm greeting to the ship and the Americans. Her previous calling place was Devonport, England. The next stop of the Jason was at Genoa, Italy, where she arrived Dec. 7 with gifts for war orphans of Austria and Germany. She was stopped by three warships while on her way from Marseilles, but as soon as they learned the character of the vessel and her cargo they immediately drew off and wished godspeed to the Jason and her mission. When Commander Courtney and officials from the Jason went ashore they were visited at their hotel by representatives of the German government, who officially welcomed them and their gifts. The idea of sending a "Christmas Ship" bearing gifts to Europe, which resulted in the fitting out and sailing of the U.S. collier Jason, originated with Miss Lillian Bell, writes a correspondent, and not with Messrs. Keeley and O'Loughlin, of the Chicago Herald. Miss Bell is a well known author, the daughter of Major W. W. Bell, U.S.V., and sister of Capt. James E. Bell, 2d U.S. Inf. Miss Bell, who is the author of "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," "The Expatriates," "The Runaway Equator," etc., wrote the original appeal which the editor of the Chicago Herald took with him to read to the President, who at once promised to have a ship assigned. She also designed the flag for the Christmas ship—a white ground for Peace, the star of Hope, and the motto Inasmuch. In the new armory of the University of Illinois, the largest building without interior supports in the world, an audience of 15,000, with 7,000 turned away, recently greeted Miss Bell as originator of the Christmas ship idea, and the entire regiment lined up and presented arms to her.

A circular, No. 16, Nov. 20, 1914, Division of Militia Affairs, War Dept., has been issued in order to determine whether the requirements of the Militia law are being complied with by the Organized Militia. It provides for a system of records like that of the Regular Army which will give the Secretary of War an accurate account of the condition and the efficiency of the state troops. With these records it is believed that the Secretary of War will be better able to ascertain just how much of the Organized Militia would be available for service in the event of war. The War Department has always had a general idea of the condition of the National Guard, but now it is proposed to obtain definite information along this line. The States will be required to keep an accurate record of the number of the members of the National Guard who attend each assembly for drill and instruction of their organizations. Another record will be made of the attendance at camp service for instruction and practice marches. Not the least important data will be the individual records of the enlisted men. This will include an account of gallery, range and field target practice and a statement of the physical condition of each enlisted man. The commanders are instructed to use the same system of record for the Militia that is prescribed for the Regular Army, so that comparative knowledge of the condition of the Militia and Regular Army can be obtained.

The Bordentown Military Institute rifle team defeated the Princeton University team Saturday, Dec. 5, by the score of 886 to 840. This match was shot in the range of the cadets at Bordentown, N.J., and was the first of a series of three matches which have been arranged between the two teams previous to the opening of the collegiate and the military school rifle leagues, in which the two teams will compete. The second match will be fired on the Princeton range, in the University gymnasium, Dec. 12, and in event of a victory for Princeton the tie will be fired off as soon as possible after the Christmas holidays. Lieut. Col. William Libbey, N.G.N.J., the adjutant of the recent victorious United States Olympic rifle team, is coaching the University men, while Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., 2d N.J. Inf., is coaching the Bordentown cadets. Both coaches were dissatisfied with

their scores, but feel that it was merely lack of practice which made them so low. The Bordentown team, which has held the military school championship of the United States for the past two years, averaged 940 throughout the last season, while the Princeton team had an average of 917 for the previous year.

Governor-elect Whitman, of New York, on Dec. 8 cast a bombshell into the ranks of politicians by announcing the appointment of Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., retired, as State Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Whitman has shown sound judgment in making the appointment, and General Wotherspoon can be relied upon to bring a healthy influence into his department, and put a bar on any extravagance in the maintenance and operation of the canal system. General Wotherspoon will draw a salary from the state of \$8,000 and will have in his own hands the appointment of a deputy, three assistant superintendents, and three division engineers, each of whom receives a salary of \$3,500; a financial clerk at \$3,600, a private secretary at \$2,500, and seventeen section superintendents at \$1,800 each. Speaking of General Wotherspoon's qualifications for the office, Mr. Whitman said: "I regard General Wotherspoon as the best man in the country for the position. I have been working to get him for the past two weeks, and he has finally consented to accept office."

According to reports current at Washington a syndicate of capitalists has secured control of not only all of the existing small arms, but the output of the factories until July 1. This syndicate, which is said to be headed by George Howard, a Washington banker, and Carroll Beale, a civil engineer of Washington, has now in its possession 1,600,000 rifles. The syndicate has also made an effort to purchase the output of the machine gun manufacturers, but it has found that the machine guns have already been purchased by some foreign government. It is not known whether the syndicate has purchased the arms for one of the Allies or is simply speculating in war material. An effort has been made by the syndicate and the representatives of a number of governments to purchase the Krag-Jorgensen rifles in the possession of the War Department, but the Secretary of War has refused to sell any arms, although it was originally planned to sell the Krag-Jorgensen rifles and use the money in the manufacture of more modern Springfield rifles. This is a very wise decision on the part of the Secretary. We cannot have too many small arms in reserve.

The schedule of lessons and exercises at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for January, 1915, embraces the following: Conferences, Orders F.S.R., Part II, Article III, Appendices 3 and 9; on Gripenkerl; Map Reading; Organization and Organization Tables; Information, F.S.R., Part II, Article I; Security, F.S.R., Part II, Article II; Field Fortifications; Combat, F.S.R. and I.D.R.; The Zone of Advance, F.S.R., Part III, Article IV; American Campaigns, Lecture VIII.; The Zone of the Line of Communications, F.S.R., Par. 357 to 432, inclusive; Cavalry Drill Regulations; Field Artillery; American Campaigns, Lecture VIII.; American Campaigns, Lecture IX.; Rifle in War; American Campaigns, Lecture XI.; Conduct of War; Gripenkerl to mid. page 56; American Campaigns, Lecture XIII., and lectures on the German Army; Balkan War; Medical Department; Infantry; Solution of Problems; Employment of Cavalry; The Peninsular Campaign; Swiss Army, and Law.

It is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that the expenses incurred in transferring John Smith, who enlisted as a musician in the Marine Corps at Boston on Oct. 15, 1914, to the 137th Company of Coast Artillery, should be borne by the Government. Smith was found to have been a deserter, and an opinion was asked as to whether the expenses should be taken out of the soldier's pay or paid by the Government. General Crowder holds that the Government contract for construction work at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will not be interfered with by the recent act passed by the legislature of Arizona, to the effect that where more than five persons are employed on a piece of work eighty per cent. of them must be citizens of the United States. It is also held by the J.A.G. that the Engineer Corps has authority to sell a Cavalry sketching board to Lieut. Edward Hoopes, Pa.N.G., for use in the instruction of the Militia Cavalry troops.

By a provision of the Army Appropriation bill agreed to in the House Committee, the Secretary of War will be authorized to detail Army Medical officers to serve on civilian boards and in the capacity of health officers for the civil authorities. This is a very important feature of legislation, as frequently in the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico Army Medical officers will be able to render important service to the civil government. They are frequently in demand for Red Cross work, but under the existing law there is no authority for detailing men to such duty. An effort was made to secure ten Army medical officers for service with the Red Cross expedition in the European war, but the Secretary of War had no authority to detail them. The officers could not only have rendered valuable service to the Red Cross Society, but would have had an opportunity to act as military observers in addition to the duty with the Red Cross.

A soldiers' baseball league has been formed among the various departments of the Army Service represented by the troops stationed at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and the 9th U.S. Infantry camp and they have arranged a schedule of games to be played throughout the winter season, which will make it a winter league in the full sense of the words. Games will be played every afternoon at two o'clock, except on Mondays and Fridays, when there will be no games, while on Sundays the games will take place in the morning beginning at nine o'clock. The teams comprising the new league, which was organized by Chaplain Watts, of the 9th Infantry, are those representing the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions of the 9th Infantry, Battery E, of the 6th Field Artillery, and the 14th Cavalry. Each team comprising the league will play a series of four games with the opposing team, the games to be played on the grounds north of the 9th Infantry camp known as the old Cavalry drill

grounds. An appropriate prize will be hung up for the winners of the pennant and much interest is already manifested among the soldiers in the outcome of the games. The general public is invited to go out and witness the games free of any charge for admission.

The artillery battalion of U.S. marines which recently arrived from Vera Cruz has been sent to Annapolis, where Col. Eli Cole will shortly assume command of the Artillery School. The officers assigned to the artillery battalion are Major Dunlap, Captain McDougal, 1st Lieutenant Stone; 1st Company, Captain Underwood, 1st Lieutenant Morrison, 1st Lieutenant Budd, 2d Lieutenant Roben; 13th Company, Captain Campbell, 1st Lieutenant Thatcher, 1st Lieutenant Emery and 2d Lieutenant Erskine; 9th Company, Captain Fortson, 1st Lieutenant Gawne and 2d Lieutenant Sutherland. The 18th and 21st Companies have been sent to the Washington Barracks.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a communication objecting to a recent newspaper report to the effect that an order has been issued at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., prohibiting the singing of the song "Tipperary" by enlisted men at that station. The Navy Department has no information in regard to this matter other than the newspaper account, but the Secretary assumes that on some official occasion the officer in charge of enlisted men at Newport, in order to avoid the possibility of offending the nationals of any of the belligerents of the present European war, issued an order to refrain from singing any songs that are generally recognized as the marching songs of the belligerents; and with this assumption is in agreement with the opinion of the officer who issued the order.

Officers of the 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., gathered in full force at the armory Dec. 7 to tender to Capt. J. B. W. Corey, Field Art., U.S.A., their appreciation of his efforts as inspector-instructor on duty with them. Captain Corey's detail to New York state expires on Dec. 15, and it was "good-bye" and "good luck" time for a very large gathering. Captain Corey has endeared himself to the officers of the 2d Field Artillery by his thorough, painstaking methods of imparting study, drill and knowledge of the material of the arm, and beyond that he has laid a foundation in academic training, coupled with examinations on practical work of Field Artillery, that have become the standard of the United States and which can be continued by succeeding inspector-instructors.

In deference to the wishes of the Government Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has agreed not to furnish munitions of the war to the belligerent states. Bills to prevent others from doing so are before Congress. Senator Hitchcock has introduced a Senate resolution calling upon the Secretary of Commerce to inform the Senate "whether and to what extent munitions have been exported from the United States to each of the belligerent nations in the present war and to Canada for each month from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1; also to what extent contracts with American concerns now are being executed for the manufacture and exportations of munitions; also to report to the Senate the normal and natural exportation of said articles and munitions of war during times of peace."

Two officers of the Army resigned from the Service this week. They were Capt. Charles S. Donovan, Ord. Dept. (first lieutenant of Infantry), to take effect Dec. 28, 1914, and Capt. Birch O. Mahaffey, Ord. Dept. (first lieutenant of Coast Artillery), to take effect Dec. 9, 1914. Captain Donovan is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1905. Captain Mahaffey was a cadet at West Point from June 20, 1898, to May 22, 1901, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery from civil life in June, 1907.

The marines who have been doing duty at Vera Cruz, Mexico, to the number of some 2,600, arrived at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4. Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant, was present on their arrival, and in an address to them said: "I am very glad to welcome you home. I am proud of what you did and I am only sorry that you did not come home with your ranks as full as when you went away." About 1,000 of the men started on a thirty-day furlough and others will be granted a furlough later.

The Army transport Buford, which carried the 5th Infantry to the Panama Canal Zone, left Colon Nov. 30 and made the trip through the canal. Upon arrival in San Francisco the Buford will take on the 30th Infantry from the Presidio and will carry them through the canal to New York, en route to their new station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. The 30th Infantry should arrive at Plattsburg Barracks about Feb. 1.

A national gallery shooting competition, under the auspices of the N.R.A. of America, has begun among the rifle clubs of the country for the championship of the United States and a trophy presented by the War Department. Thirty-six rifle clubs, representing twenty-one states will strive for shooting honors. The present holder of the championship is the Warren, Pa., Rifle Club.

It is believed that the 3d Battalion of the 14th U.S. Infantry will shortly be relieved of strike duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., and returned to its station at Fort George Wright, Spokane. The labor disturbance in that vicinity is practically adjusted and it is expected that the troops will be ordered back to their regular station.

The War Department is looking for military instructors for Rutgers College, New Jersey, to relieve Lieut. A. E. Brown, 16th Inf., and for North Georgia Agricultural College, to relieve Lieut. S. A. Harris, U.S.A. Both of these colleges are considered desirable stations.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Cav., U.S.A., commanding the 2d Cavalry Brigade, with headquarters at Fort Douglas, Ariz., and an officer with an excellent record of service, was retired for age on Dec. 9, 1914, this being the last retirement for age in 1914. Colonel Hatfield was senior colonel of Cavalry and became colonel March 2, 1903. His retirement leaves Col. George A. Dodd senior colonel of Cavalry. Colonel Hatfield was born in Alabama Dec. 9, 1850, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1872, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He saw extensive service on frontier duty against the Indians for some twenty-six years at posts in Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. During this time he was on various scouting expeditions, was engaged in action near Fort May, Texas, May 18, 1873; was on the expedition to Indian Territory in 1874, being in a fight with Indians at Tule Cañon, Texas, Sept. 26, and Palo Duro Cañon, Texas, Sept. 28, 1874. He was in two skirmishes in May, 1886, against Apaches in Santa Cruz Mountains, Mexico, in September, 1888, and was awarded the brevet of major Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians in the attack on Geronimo's camp in the Santa Cruz Mountains in Mexico, May 16, 1886. He was an officer of the 4th Cavalry until Oct. 16, 1898, when he was promoted major, 8th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Cavalry, April 29, 1901, and colonel, 13th Cavalry, March 2, 1903. When the war with Spain was declared the 4th Cavalry, in which he was then a captain, was scattered at stations in California, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming. Captain Hatfield's troop being at Boise Barracks. After being promoted to major, 8th Cavalry, he joined his regiment in Cuba a few months later, and commanded it in camp at Porto Principe from March to June, 1899, and also from March, 1900, to May, 1901. He joined the 5th Cavalry in the Philippines in October, 1901, being in command of the regiment for a time and in charge of the construction of Camp Stotsenburg. He was also in command at Calamba, Laguna, and of the 3d Brigade. Later among other duties he was in command at Fort Myer, Va. He made a second tour to the Philippines in 1909. He retires with over forty-six years of service to his credit, and his friends regret that it could not have been with the rank of brigadier general.

The retirement of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 9th Cav., on Dec. 9, promotes Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 7th Cav., to colonel; Major Louis M. Koehler, 15th Cav., to lieutenant colonel; Capt. James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., to major; and 1st Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., to captain. Promotions of second lieutenants of Cavalry are held up by delayed examinations.

Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 7th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel Dec. 10, 1914, by the retirement of Hatfield, was born in the District of Columbia March 29, 1856, and is a son of the late Rear Admiral B. F. Sands, U.S.N. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1880, and of the Army War College of 1911. Colonel Sands after graduation was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 6th Cavalry, and remained an officer of that regiment until promoted major, 10th Cavalry, in 1905. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in 1911, was assigned to the 13th Cavalry in 1912, and was transferred to the 7th Cavalry in 1913. In addition to other services he participated with his troop in the Sioux war in 1890-91, and on May 19, 1898, was appointed a major and engineer officer of Volunteers. Although commissioned in the Volunteers, he commanded a troop of the 6th Cavalry in General Wheeler's division of Cavalry in the 5th Army Corps in the siege of Santiago. In September, 1898, he was acting chief engineer of that corps, and two months later was chief engineer of the 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, also serving for a time as chief quartermaster of that division. Lieutenant Colonel Sands was senior instructor in Cavalry at West Point 1899-1903, and his last post of duty was in the Philippines.

Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was retired for age Dec. 7, 1914. He was born in New York Dec. 7, 1850, and was appointed a captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers April 10, 1899, and was honorably discharged on June 30, 1901. He was then appointed a captain and quartermaster in the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted major March 3, 1911. His last post of duty was at Nagasaki, Japan.

As a result of a detail of Major Arthur Thayer, 7th U.S. Cav., to the Quartermaster Corps on Dec. 8, 1914, Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, Cav., unassigned, is promoted to major, and 1st Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, Cav., unassigned, to captain.

The retirement of Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Spafford, U.S.N., promotes Lieut. Edward J. Marquart to lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (J.G.) Alfred W. Atkins to lieutenant, on Dec. 11, 1914.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Miss Loretta Hunter, of Alameda, Cal., and Lieut. George M. Halloran, 2d U.S. Inf., was told to friends at a pretty bridge party given in Oakland, Cal., Thanksgiving week by Mrs. Bertrand Lyle York in honor of Miss Mary Engelhardt, the fiancée of Richard Stewart, of Los Angeles. The announcement, which came as a surprise to the forty guests present, was made by means of an extra card in the deck on which was engraved the names of Miss Hunter and Lieutenant Halloran. The bride-elect is the youngest daughter of the late James Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, of Alameda, and is a sister of Miss Isabelle Hunter, the artist. Lieutenant Halloran is with his regiment at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, but will return to the States in the spring as the wedding has been set for May. He is a son of the late Captain Halloran and a brother of Major Paul S. Halloran, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buckel have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Ehrhott Buckel, to Lieut. James Cooper Waddell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Monroe, Va. Miss Buckel, who has been living abroad, is staying at present with her sister, Mrs. C. A. Rothwell, 599 West 178th street, New York city. The marriage will take place in January next.

Capt. H. N. Royden, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Royden announce the engagement of their daughter, Ella, to Mr. George McKercher. The wedding will be a home affair celebrated about the middle of December. "Miss Royden," says the News of San Mateo, Cal., "is an attractive girl who has a host of admiring friends who

wish her much happiness. She is a graduate of the San Mateo Union High School, and had intended to continue her studies at Stanford, but the wily little cupid interfered and she is now more interested in domestic life. Mr. Kercher is an eastern man, having come here about a year ago. He was graduated from the University of Kansas and it is to that state that the honeymoon destination will be. The young people may return to San Mateo for their future home."

Capt. William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Margery Neave Brady were married at Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 26, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Muser announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia (Mrs. Ralph Herschel Holland), to Paymr. John Addison Baxter Smith, jr., U.S.N., on Monday, Dec. 7, 1914, at Hotel Gotham, New York city. The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn, officiated. Miss Edwina McCabe, of Boston, was the bride's only attendant, and Archibald Bush was best man. A small reception for the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends was held after the ceremony. Paymaster Smith is a son of Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N.

The marriage of Capt. Glen Edgar Edgerton, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Irene Hessin took place on Dec. 8, 1914, at the home of the bride's father in Charleston, S.C. The rooms of the lower floor were hung with smilax and banked with palms and adorned with many tall standards bearing spreading baskets of Killarney roses, narcissus and lilies of the valley. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. William Way, rector of Grace Church, assisted by Rev. Robert Gribben, rector of Saint Luke's Church, Atlanta, took place in the library, and during the service a stringed orchestra played Wassenet's "Clair de Lune," and during the breakfast for forty guests which followed, gave a program selected from Saint-Saëns, De Bussy and Massenet. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a robe of Princesse lace over chiffon and satin, having a long tulle train suspended from the shoulders by knots of silver gauze, and her lace veil fell from a band of silver and tulle and was caught to the end of the train with silver bows. Her only ornament was her father's gift, an antique Spanish necklace of diamonds and emeralds, made in Granada in 1495 for the family of the Count of the Infantas. The bride's sister, Miss Louise Hessin, wore a gown of peach pink chiffon, embroidered in silver and trimmed with fur, and a hat of silver lace. Captain Edgerton wore the full dress uniform of the United States Army. Late in the afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Edgerton left for Florida, and after five weeks in the South and East will sail Jan. 15 for Valdez, Alaska, where Captain Edgerton is the engineer officer of the Alaskan Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Austin Greenidge, of Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jennie-Belle, to Russell Elvin Perry, ensign, U.S.N.

Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Van Vliet announce the engagement of their daughter, Marguerite, to Lieut. Robert L. Spragins, 19th U.S. Inf.

A beautiful home wedding took place Dec. 8, 1914, at the residence of Dr. William Edward Fitch, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fitch, 355 West 145th street, New York city, when their daughter, Lucille, was married to Mr. Thomas Pittman Ferry. Her sister, Elizabeth, was maid of honor, and Mr. Alexander Montague Main was best man. The bride wore a gown of ivory-white crepe meteor and chantilly lace, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. The maid of honor, who made her debut at the reception, which immediately followed the ceremony, wore a simple little gown of white silk net, and carried an armful of pink rosebuds. Receiving with the bride and groom were Dr. and Mrs. William Edward Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Blackman Ferry, and the debutante, Miss Fitch. The Christmas decorations were used throughout the house, with the exception of the dining room, which was in green and white.

At the home of Dr. and Mrs. Fred R. Burnham, San Diego, Cal., Dec. 3, 1914, occurred the marriage of their daughter, Miss Theda Burnham, to Lieut. Harold W. Boynton, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Albany. Rev. Charles L. Barnes, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, read the service. The bride was attended by her sisters, Mrs. Philip Barney as matron of honor and Miss Katherine Burnham as bridesmaid. The best man was Lieut. Vance D. Chapline, U.S.N. The house was beautifully decorated, the color scheme in the living room and library being white and green, while pink prevailed in the dining room. There was a wedding supper immediately after the ceremony, followed by dancing. A number of naval officers were in attendance.

One of the few military weddings that have taken place in Scranton, Pa., this season was that on Nov. 26, 1914, when Miss Helen Lorena La Bar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo G. La Bar, was married to Lieut. Thomas Withers, jr., U.S.N., in St. Luke's Church. It was a brilliant event. Attended by her father, the bride walked down the aisle. Her gown was of white satin severe in design, but heavily incrustated with rare old rosepoint lace that had been worn by her mother and by her grandmother, Mrs. William Silkman at their own weddings. It draped the bodice and the front of the skirt. Her veil, that covered the court train, was completed with a crown effect of rosepoint. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond pendant, and carried a formal bouquet—lace paper and all, of lilies of the valley. The color scheme for the bride's attendants was white and green, the class colors of the bridegroom. Mrs. Benjamin H. Throop was matron of honor. Miss Marjorie Morris, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Stanley E. Dolph, Miss Lillian Connell and Miss Alice Blair were maids of honor, attired precisely alike in green tulle over green satin, with iridescent decorations. The bridegroom, his best man, Lieut. L. D. Causey, and his ushers, Lieuts. C. N. Hinkamp, Harvey C. Delano and C. C. Baughman, wore the full dress uniform. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 411 Jefferson avenue. The bride's parents received. Mrs. Jennie B. Withers, mother of the groom, was among those present. Lieut. and Mrs. Withers will spend a week with Lieutenant Withers' mother at the Coronado, 1840 U street, Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Withers will be at home at the Ormond, at Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant Withers is in command of seven submarines now undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

At Edgehill, the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Carson, at Burlington, Iowa, on Dec. 4, 1914, their daughter, Dorothy, was married to Lieut. Philip Bracken Fleming, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. More than a hundred relatives witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Father Galligan, rector of St. Paul's Church. The beautiful red drawing room was used for the ceremony. The bride and her father descended the wide stairway to the strains of the march from

"Lohengrin," and walked through the ribbon-bordered aisle to a priedieu between two windows. The white satin ribbons were stretched by Lieut. Harding Polk, 11th U.S. Cav.; Lieut. Lester M. Wheeler, 21st U.S. Inf.; Lieut. Edwin N. Hardy, 15th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Roger Baldwin. There they were met by the groom and his best man, Lieut. Joseph Cowles Mehaffey, Corps of Engrs. The bride wore a wedding gown made in simple, artistic lines, well adapted to her slender grace. It consisted of filmy white chiffon over shimmering satin, the corsage girdled high after the empire, and pointed angel sleeves of chiffon. The court train fell straight from her shoulders, and was of embroidered chiffon edged with satin, and finished with wide border of the satin. The bridal veil of tulle was held in place with orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley. For the customary "something blue" she wore the groom's gift—ear rings of aquamarine and diamonds. After the ceremony there was a brilliant reception, about three hundred guests being present. Supper was served in the dining room, which was charming in its wealth of flowers from the Carson conservatory which were used throughout the entire house. Dancing followed the supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming left at eleven o'clock, motoring to Fort Madison and going from there to Chicago. They have taken a cottage at Lake Placid, N.Y., a delightful resort in the Adirondacks, where they will remain a few weeks, returning to Burlington for Christmas. They will be at home at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., after Jan. 1. "Miss Carson," says the Burlington Hawkeye, "is a girl of remarkable fascination and beauty, and many accomplishments. She was educated at Bennett's school and Briarcliff Manor, New York, and has almost as many friends in the East as here. She will be much missed in Burlington, where she is greatly loved and has perhaps more friends than any other girl in this city. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Fleming. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin and West Point Military Academy, class of 1911."

A charming picture of Miss Doris Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Moore, of Washington, D.C., appears in the Washington Post for Dec. 6. The engagement of Miss Moore to Ensign Richard Henry Booth, U.S.N., has just been announced and the marriage will take place in the early spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Olin Salisbury, of Lincoln, Neb., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Murray, to Lieut. Harry C. Ingles, 14th Inf., U.S.A. The wedding will take place Dec. 26, 1914.

Mrs. John William Smith announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Madeleine Murtha, to Andrew Joseph Kerwin, jr., on Dec. 9, 1914. The ceremony, which was strictly private owing to a recent death in the groom's family, took place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York city. Rev. Francis P. Duffy, D.D., officiated. The bride is the granddaughter of Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Isherwood, U.S.N., was Chief of the Engineering Department at Washington during the administration of President Lincoln. Mr. Kerwin is the brother of Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, U.S.A., and the brother-in-law of Major Paul B. Malone, U.S.A.

A pretty military wedding took place at the home of the bride, 1336 R street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 9, 1914, when Mrs. Maude Leshner became the bride of Lieut. Clyde Gray West, U.S.N., a small reception following the ceremony. The house was decorated with palms and La France roses, and Mrs. Griffith Johnson played the wedding march and gave a program of selections during the ceremony. The bride wore a smart costume of blue chiffon broadcloth trimmed with sable and a hat of blue velvet. She wore a corsage bouquet of violets and orchids. The bridegroom and the men of the wedding party wore full dress uniform. Mrs. W. N. Richardson, wife of Ensign Richardson, U.S.N., was her mother's only attendant. She wore a becoming costume of red chiffon velvet trimmed with ermine and carried white rosebuds. Lieut. Scott B. Macfarlane, U.S.N., was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wedderspoon, of Foundry Church. Among the guests were a number of the bridegroom's associates in the Service. After the reception, at which the bride cut the cake with the bridegroom's sword, Lieut. and Mrs. West left Washington. They return Dec. 12 for the wedding of Miss Florence Schneider and Mr. Thomas G. Forney, after which they will go to New York.

The friends of 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Danielson, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith M. Baird, sister of Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, of Fort Riley, will hear with pleasure of their marriage at Kansas City on Dec. 2, 1914. The engagement had been kept a profound secret. The beautiful and impressive Episcopal service united the bride and groom in Trinity Church, Kansas City, the Rev. Dr. Spencer officiating. Only the immediate family and near friends of the contracting parties were present, and after the ceremony the guests pledged the bride and groom to a beautiful wedding supper at the Hotel Baltimore. Among those present were Mrs. and Miss Counselman, of Chicago; Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes and Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. Baird, of Fort Riley; Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, U.S.A., of Kansas City, and Miss Olive Gray, of Fort Sam Houston, who had come from West Point to be present at the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Danielson will be at home to their friends after the beginning of the New Year at El Paso, Texas, where the groom's regiment is on temporary duty from Fort Douglas, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buckel, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Ehrhott, to Lieut. James Cooper Waddell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Mr. Buckel and Miss Buckel, who have spent the past seven months in Europe, arrived in New York Saturday on the New Amsterdam.

The wedding of Olga, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Faure, to Civil Engr. Frederick Hosmer Cooke, U.S.N., was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Ancon, Canal Zone, on the evening of Dec. 2. The bride wore white crepe meteor with a berth of exquisite point d'Alencon, an inheritance from her great-grandmother. She wore a pendant of diamonds and pearls set in platinum, the gift of the groom, and carried a bridal bouquet of white roses and orchids. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Yolande Faure. The groom's best man was Mr. John O. Collins, and the ushers were Messrs. William Howard May and D. W. McCormack. The Rev. Father Quijano, chaplain of Ancon Hospital and rector of the hospital chapel of the Sacred Heart, was the officiating priest. The bride and groom stood beneath a beautiful wedding bell of pink and white mimosas, the gift of Mrs. Goethals. Among those present were Mrs. George W. Goethals, Col. and Mrs. Hodges and Miss Alma Louise Hodges, Lieut. and Mrs. Acher, Col. and Mrs. Chester Harding, Civil Engr. and Mrs. H. H. Rousseau, Capt. and Mrs. Rodman, Major and Mrs. Mitchel, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Capt.

and Mrs. R. E. Wood, Commander Butler and his mother, The bridal couple left for Colon in Colonel Goethals's motor car. They sailed for New York on the following day. The honeymoon of six weeks will be spent in New York, Washington, Cincinnati, the home of the groom, and New Orleans, where Mrs. Cooke's relatives live. On their return they will take up residence in Balboa Heights, the residential district of officials of the Panama Canal. Mr. Cooke has been in the Panama Canal service since 1912 in connection with the work of terminal construction. Mrs. Cooke's father is chief accountant of the government of the Panama Canal. The wedding gifts were handsome and many in number.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Peter J. A. Cleary, U.S.A., retired, who died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1914, was born in Malta Nov. 7, 1839, and served in the Civil War as an assistant surgeon and surgeon of U.S. Volunteers from Oct. 4, 1862, to Aug. 9, 1865. He was awarded the brevet of lieutenant colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Oct. 9, 1867. He reached the grade of major in 1883, lieutenant colonel and Deputy Surgeon General in 1897, colonel and Assistant Surgeon General in 1901, and brigadier general Aug. 6, 1903. General Cleary was retired for age Aug. 7, 1903, at his own request after more than thirty years' service.

Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Califf, U.S.A., retired, died at Towanda, Pa., Dec. 9, 1914. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and received the brevet of captain of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service. He was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 31, 1843, and served as a second and first lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Colored Infantry from October, 1863, until 1866. He was engaged in the operations before Richmond and Petersburg, the actions of Darbytown Road, Fort Harrison, Armstrong's Mills, Hatcher's Run, assault on Petersburg and capitulation of Appomattox Court House, Va. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 3d U.S. Artillery Aug. 17, 1867, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1875, captain in 1896, major in 1901, lieutenant colonel in 1904, and was appointed brigadier general March 24, 1906, retiring four days later when over the age of sixty-two. General Califf was an honor graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1871.

Capt. James H. Perry, U.S.N., retired, died at New York, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1914. He was born at Troy, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1842, and entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer Jan. 17, 1862, serving during the Civil War on board the U.S.S. *Dacotah* from January, 1862, to June, 1863; on special duty at Baltimore, Md., from June, 1863, to April, 1864, and on board the U.S.S. *Saranac* from April, 1864, until May, 1865. He was promoted to second assistant engineer Oct. 1, 1863, and resigned from the Service May 16, 1866. He was reappointed an acting second assistant engineer in the Navy Jan. 23, 1867, and served as such until March 12, 1869, when he was mustered out of the Service. He was reappointed a second assistant engineer in the Navy Sept. 1, 1870; was promoted to passed assistant engineer April 25, 1877; to chief engineer April 1, 1894, and his rank was changed to lieutenant commander March 3, 1899. During the Spanish-American War in 1898 he served on board the U.S.S. *Minneapolis* from April 3, 1898, to Aug. 31, 1898, and on board the U.S.S. *Oregon* from Sept. 3, 1898, until the close of the war. He was promoted to commander March 3, 1901, serving in that grade in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until Aug. 31, 1904. He was transferred to the retired list from Aug. 31, 1904, upon attaining the statutory retirement age of sixty-two, and with the rank of captain in recognition of his Civil War service. Subsequent to the date of his retirement he served on active duty as general inspector of machinery from Oct. 19, 1906, to Dec. 28, 1909, this being his last active duty.

Mr. Howard Sturtevant, father of Lieut. C. G. Sturtevant, 9th U.S. Inf., Laredo, Texas, and C. A. Sturtevant, of Clarksburg, W. Va., died at Troy, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1914.

Mrs. Susan C. Ransom, mother of Mrs. Robert B. McBride, wife of Capt. R. B. McBride, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. William K. Simpson, whose husband, the Rev. W. K. Simpson, was chaplain of the 5th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in 1898 and 1899, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert W. Crichlow, in Nashville, Tenn., on Nov. 28, 1914. Mrs. Ransom had been in poor health for more than a year, and last summer was critically ill. For several months she was apparently better, but became rapidly weaker during the past two weeks. Mrs. Ransom was in her seventy-fourth year, and left five daughters and one son. She was the widow of Benjamin F. Ransom, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Paymaster's Clerk Henry E. Minkler, U.S.N., retired, which occurred at his home at 15 Mount Vernon street, Newport, R.I., Dec. 4, 1914. Mr. Minkler was born in Rhode Island Aug. 3, 1845. He had a total active service in the Navy as an enlisted man and paymaster's clerk under various enlistments and appointments of more than thirty years, beginning July 18, 1865, his last active service being as paymaster's clerk at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., from July 2, 1908, to Feb. 16, 1909. During the entire period of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he served on duty as paymaster's clerk at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. He was transferred to the retired list Feb. 18, 1909, upon his own application after thirty years' service.

Mrs. Anna Gibson Yates, eighty-two years old, the widow of Bvt. Lieut. Col. George W. Yates, captain, 7th U.S. Cav., who was killed in the battle of the Little Big Horn, Mont., June 25, 1876, was killed by a train Dec. 9, 1914, in the Fourteenth street station of the subway, New York city. She left her home, 82 Pierpont street, Brooklyn, in the afternoon to visit friends in Harlem. At the fourteenth street station she left an uptown express train to board a less crowded local train and was caught between the local train and the platform and so crushed that she died two hours later in Bellevue Hospital. She fell from the platform to the roadbed as the local train pulled out from the station. Mrs. Yates was born in Carlisle, Pa. She leaves two children, George L. Yates, who lived with his mother, and Mrs. H. N. Hewson, of Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Joseph Rigney, mother of Mrs. Warren W. Whitside, wife of Capt. Warren W. Whitside, Q.M. Corps, died in New York city Dec. 6, 1914.

Mrs. Georgie Childress, wife of Ord. Sergt. Albert W. Childress, passed away at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., Nov. 5, 1914, at 9:50 p.m., age forty. Mrs. Georgie Childress is survived by her husband and a five-year-old son. Interment at Winthrop Cemetery, Winthrop, Mass.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son, Charles Buchanan, was born to Capt. and Mrs. R. H. McMaster, 5th Field Art., at Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 9, 1914.

Mrs. Clarence A. Richards left Washington on Dec. 7 for New York to join Lieutenant Richards, who is attached to the U.S.S. *Utah*.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., will spend the season in Washington with the latter's mother, Mrs. Ely, at her N street residence.

Col. R. F. Walton, A.G. of the division, N.G.N.Y., has returned to his official duties after a brief leave for a visit to his home in Alabama.

A daughter, Helen Catherine Du Bois, was born at Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 29, 1914, to Pay Insp. B. P. Du Bois and Mrs. Du Bois, U.S.N.

A son, William Whitehead West, 3d, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. William W. West, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 26, 1914.

A son, Deane Nelson Shephard, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Shephard, 13th U.S. Inf., at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3, 1914.

Miss Mary Bowen, of Atlanta, Ga., is the guest of Miss Clarisse Ryan at Fort Riley, Kas., and is being delightfully entertained during her visit.

Lieut. W. H. Toaz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Toaz are staying at the Mansion House in Brooklyn, N.Y., during the stay of the U.S.S. *Florida* at the navy yard there.

Mrs. F. W. Manley and little daughter left Washington, D.C., on Nov. 23 to join Lieutenant Manley in Galveston upon his arrival there from Vera Cruz.

Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman and children, family of Major Aultman, will remain at Fort Riley during Major Aultman's absence in Europe as military observer with the German forces.

Capt. John W. McKie, Q.M., U.S.A., Mrs. McKie and their daughter, Marjorie, are spending the holidays as guests of Major and Mrs. H. W. Schull at Springfield Arsenal, Mass.

Mrs. Clayton Slaughter Burbank is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis, wife of Captain Van Voorhis, 3d U.S. Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. William L. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard are at the Corson cottage, Newport, R.I., to remain there until January, when they will occupy the Thorndyke house, in Kay street.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Middleton Grimes, 12th U.S. Cav., will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Grimes's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lowe, 940 Starr street, San Antonio, Texas.

Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCain have their daughter, Mrs. Smith, wife of 1st Lieut. Emery T. Smith, U.S.A., with them. She will remain until after the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Buckingham, widow of Comdr. Benjamin F. Buckingham, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Freeman, returned to Washington last week and opened their H street residence for the season.

Among those entertaining at dinners at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Dec. 2, before the mid-weekly dance, were Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor and Capt. Julian L. Schley, U.S.A.

Col. William F. Blauvelt, now attached to the 10th U.S. Infantry on the Canal Zone, who will retire on account of age on May 11, will shortly be relieved from duty in Panama and will have a leave of absence.

Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, wife of Captain Marix, U.S. M.C., attached to the U.S.S. *Louisiana*, has arrived in Washington from Norfolk, Va., and joined her nephew and niece, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Rhodes, at the navy yard.

Mrs. Martin E. French, wife of Commander French, U.S.N., has sent out cards for a tea on Sunday, Dec. 27, at the Woodward, Washington, to meet Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. G. R. Clark, U.S.N., and Miss Voinot.

Mrs. Henry P. McCain, wife of General McCain, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Dec. 3, for her daughter, Mrs. Emory T. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A., of Fort Sill, Okla.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, will review the Olympic parade that will precede the indoor championship games of the New York elementary schools to be held in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 19.

Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Mrs. W. W. Witherspoon, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Miss Margaret Breckinridge and Mrs. Marion P. Maus were among those that attended Mme. Louise Homer's recital at the National Theater in Washington on Dec. 4.

Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for the Pacific coast, where he will assume command of the U.S.S. *Glacier*. Mrs. Kautz, their son and Mrs. Kautz's mother, Mrs. H. E. Hovey, will join him later. Mrs. Kautz will stop en route to spend a month with her sister, Mrs. William Seabury, in Phoenix, Ariz.

Among the members of the board of managers of the Working Boys' Home, who will give a thé dansant at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 28, are Mrs. Cary Langhorne, wife of Surg. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N.; Mrs. Archibald H. Davis, wife of Commander Davis, U.S.N.; Mrs. Francis A. Ruggles, wife of Lieutenant Ruggles, U.S.A., and Miss Margaretta Symons, daughter of Col. Thomas Symons, U.S.A.

Capt. John N. Pickering, 16th U.S. Inf., while hunting with a party of men recently in the neighborhood of Kent, Texas, had his right ear almost severed from his head when the axe handle, with which he was cutting firewood, broke, the axe striking his ear and then falling on his foot, which was also cut. He was taken to the post hospital, Fort Bliss, and the ear was sewed up.

Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilson gave a large tea dance at Rauscher's, in Washington, Dec. 5, to present their daughter, Miss Ruth Wilson. The young debutante wore a dress of white tulle and satin and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses presented by her father. The assistants included Mrs. Henry Wiley, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Miss Sophy Bispham, of Philadelphia, house guest of Miss Wilson; Miss Pauline Kindelberger, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Miss Lois Reeside, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Dorothy Drake, Miss Helen B. Smith, Miss Maxwell Church, Miss Dorothea Owen, Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Pocahontas Butler and Miss Mary Lord Andrews.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers are occupying their apartment at the Rochambeau, Washington, this season.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum, of Washington, D.C., are registered at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The birth of a son, Edmund Whittner, to Lieut. F. H. Miles, jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Miles, on Nov. 26, 1914, is announced.

Mrs. W. T. Wilder, wife of Major Wilder, 22d U.S. Inf., has joined her husband at Galveston, and taken apartments at the Galvez.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Dorothy Ysidra Ellis Jones, daughter of Col. W. E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, 1914.

The name of Lieut. William C. Whitaker should be added to the list of distinguished graduates of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, given last week.

The Washington Post for Dec. 6 publishes a picture of Miss Margaret Fechteler, daughter of Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, U.S.N., who is now on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Ennis and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans were among the guests at the wedding of Miss Edith Norman Hunter and Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, which took place at Newport on Dec. 5.

Among those entertaining at dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Dec. 3, preceding the Thursday night dance, were Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Goldthwaite, Comdr. and Mrs. Martin E. French and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Woodson.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Howard, who have returned to Washington from their wedding trip, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, before moving to the apartment they have taken at the Dupont.

Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., of the General Staff of the U.S. Army, detailed as military observer with the Austrian army, left Genoa, Italy, Dec. 5, for Vienna, en route to the front to observe operations in the Austrian campaign against Russia.

Miss Constance Moore left Washington, D.C., Dec. 5 with her stepfather, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sayles, jr., U.S.N., Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at Paris, and her mother. A large luncheon was given her as a farewell by Miss Margaret Dickson.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston arrived at Carlyle, Kas., Dec. 8, for the first visit to his mother, Mrs. E. H. Funston, in two years. The population of Allen county turned out to celebrate the homecoming of General Funston, and a throng was at Carlyle station.

A son, William Russell, jr., was born to Major William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Eastman at Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 27, 1914. He is a grandson of Col. William S. Patton, U.S.A., retired, and of Lieut. Albert Prescott Eastman, 1st Maine Heavy Art. Vols., Civil War.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on Dec. 6 for New York, where he was one of the judges at the Red and White Horse Show, held at Madison Square Garden this week for the benefit of the Belgian war sufferers. Mrs. Mills will be "at home" on Mondays during the season at her K street residence in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Walthall, recently returned from duty with the 15th Infantry, U.S.A., in China, after spending a few weeks' leave with relatives in California, have gone to Fort D. A. Russell, where Mrs. Walthall and the children will occupy quarters while Lieutenant Walthall is on duty with his new regiment, the 11th Infantry, at Texas City.

First Lieut. Dean Hall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to Fort Monroe, Va. Mrs. Hall and little daughter are now visiting Mrs. Hall's father, Major Lauderdale, U.S.A., in New York. On their way to Fort Monroe Lieut. and Mrs. Hall expect to make a short visit to Lieutenant Hall's parents, Col. and Mrs. John D. Hall, at the Cairo, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., aid to the President and Secretary of the Navy, is seriously ill at his apartments in Washington. His illness is largely due to overwork. No officer on duty at Washington has ever put in more hours of conscientious work than Commander Jones, and the announcement of his illness will be read with genuine regret by a large circle of friends among officials in Washington, outside as well as in the Service.

The ball for the benefit of the District of Columbia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society will be given in Washington Dec. 30, instead of the 29th, as previously stated. These entertainments have always met with cordial support, and it is to be hoped this year will prove no exception to the rule. The patronesses for the ball are Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Winterhalter, Mrs. George Clarke, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Blue, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Braisted.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, in honor of Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, of New York city. Other guests were Paymr. and Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beebe, Paymr. J. A. Bull, Mrs. Emma T. Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Corcoran, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A. This is the second of a series of dinners which Mrs. Williams will give during the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson were hosts at a large reception at Rauscher's, Washington, on Dec. 5, when they introduced their daughter, Miss Ruth Wilson. Mrs. Wilson and her daughter received in the small ballroom, which was decorated with the numerous bouquets sent the popular debutante. Dancing took place in the large ballroom, which was decorated with palms and American Beauty roses in crystal vases. Mrs. Lawrence Heap, wife of Pay Director Heap, U.S.N.; Mrs. Henry Wiley, wife of Commander Wiley, U.S.N.; and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend presided at the tea table. Mrs. Wilson wore a gown of black satin trimmed with touches of blue, and the debutante was charming in a gown of white tulle banded in silver and embroidered with sprays of forget-me-nots and pink roses. She carried an armful of American Beauties. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson also celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage and were the recipients of many congratulations. The debutantes assisting were Misses Sophy Bispham, of Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Miss Lois Reeside, Miss Pauline Kindelberger, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Dorothy Drake, Miss Dorothea Owen, Miss Pocahontas Butler, Miss Mary Lord Andrews, Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Lillian Hendrick, Miss Helen Smith and Miss Maxwell Church.

Mrs. Francis Whittlesey, of Great Barrington, Mass., is visiting the Misses Baxter at the Boston Navy Yard.

Major and Mrs. William D. Connor were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Dec. 5.

Rear Admiral Harrie Webster, U.S.N., has returned to his home in Richmond, Va., after a visit in Washington, D.C.

A son was born at Vina del Mar, Chile, Nov. 14, 1914, to the wife of Capt. John W. Gulick, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., commander of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, has joined his family at Philbrook Farm, N.H.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, U.S.A., of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., are registered at the Hotel Astor, New York city, this week.

Major and Mrs. Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C., now on leave are spending a few days at Hotel Astor and visiting the horse show.

A son, Ford Richardson, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Ford Richardson, 19th U.S. Inf., at Du Pont Hospital, Cambridge, Md.

The birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Stockett Hill, to Ensign and Mrs. H. W. Hill, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 3, 1914, is announced.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieut. J. C. Townsend, U.S.N., and daughter, who have been spending the fall in Annapolis, are now at 412 York street, Norfolk.

Mrs. John Singleton Switzer, wife of Major Switzer, A.G. Dept., and daughters, Dorothy and Laura, have joined Major Switzer in Texas City for the winter.

Mrs. T. P. Magruder, wife of Captain Magruder, commander of the U.S.S. Raleigh, and Miss Magruder have taken an apartment at the Avondale for the season.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., are visiting Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., at their home in Brooklyn, N.Y., and are being extensively entertained by their numerous friends there.

Mrs. Rush Fay, wife of Lieutenant Fay, U.S.N., who has been spending the past three weeks visiting at the navy yard, Norfolk, joined her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 8.

The Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter were guests of Mrs. Benjamin Owen, of Brookline, at a theater party on the evening of Dec. 5. The play seen was Cyril Maude in "Grumpy," and was greatly enjoyed by the party.

Comdr. U. T. Holmes, U.S.N., will leave Washington shortly to assume command of the U.S.S. Vestal. Mrs. Holmes, Miss Mary Holmes and their two sons will occupy an apartment at 1631 Nineteenth street, Washington, during his absence.

Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, wife of Rear Admiral Fiske, U.S.N., was "at home" at her apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, for the first time this season on Dec. 5, when she was assisted in receiving by Miss Fiske and Mrs. William Cronan, wife of Lieutenant Commander Cronan, U.S.N.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner on Dec. 10 in honor of the members of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Commission in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Symons and Miss Margaretta Symons have sent out cards for a tea on Christmas afternoon at their residence in New Hampshire avenue.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Douglas MacDougall entertained at a luncheon on board the U.S.S. Mayflower on Dec. 2 in honor of several of the season's debutantes. Their guests included Miss Alexandra Ewing, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Dorothy Drake, Mrs. Harlan, Lieut. F. A. Todd, U.S.N., Lieutenant Lee, U.S.N., Ensign Elmer D. Langworthy, U.S.N., Lieut. J. W. Wilcox and Paymr. W. G. Neill, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N., gave a charming luncheon on board the U.S.S. Virginia for their daughter, Elizabeth, on Dec. 5. Those present were Miss Catharine Rush, daughter of Captain Rush; the Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter, daughters of Naval Constructor Baxter; Miss Mary Latimer, daughter of Commander Latimer, and Lieut. Luther Welsh, Ensigns C. D. Swain, John Wilbers, R. L. Conolly and Martin Griffin.

Referring to the promotion of Major William A. Holbrook, 10th U.S. Cav., to lieutenant colonel, which was recently announced, the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times of Dec. 7 says: "Colonel Holbrook has for a long time been in command of the United States troops at the Colorado strike and by his sagacity and ability has kept peace. While major of the 10th Cavalry he was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, although most of his time was spent on detached service. Colonel Holbrook is an able officer and a charming gentleman, and his well earned promotion will please his legion of friends."

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson and the Misses Burleson entertained at a dance for the season's debutantes at their F street residence in Washington on Dec. 8. Their guests included Miss Francine Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., who entertained at a dinner preceding the dance; Miss Beatrice Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N.; Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N.; Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N., and Miss Pauline Kindleberger, daughter of Med. Dir. David Kindleberger, U.S.N.

Among visitors in New York city this week were Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Major C. M. Wesson, Capt. and Mrs. George Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. O. G. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Coulter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Gallagher, Lieuts. R. Arthur, James C. Waddell, George W. De Armond, Joseph P. Aleshire, George R. Goethals, L. J. Ahern, U.S.A.; Capt. H. B. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Crenshaw, Lieut. L. B. Bye, Ensign A. W. Dunn, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Osthout, jr., Lieuts. J. C. Smith and C. C. Riner, U.S.M.C., all at the Hotel Astor. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Wayne Tod, U.S.N., of Annapolis, were at the Wolcott Hotel.

Among the members of the younger set in Washington from Army and Navy circles who were guests at the luncheon given at Rauscher's on Dec. 8 by Miss Pauline Stone were Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N.; Miss Katharine Theiss, daughter of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N.; Mrs. Milo Fox, wife of Lieutenant Fox, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N.; Miss Katharine C. Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N.; Miss Nannie Chase, daughter of Brig. Gen. George F. Chase, U.S.A.; Miss Harriet Conger, sister of Paymr. O. D.

Conger, U.S.N.; Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. G. R. Clark, U.S.N.; Miss Katharine Robinson, daughter of the late Commodore Robinson, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Drake, Miss Katharine Treat, daughter of Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A.; Miss Pauline Kindleberger, daughter of Med. Dir. David Kindleberger, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N.

"First Lieut. William N. Haskell, 7th U.S. Cav., a well known Albanian, who for some years has been on foreign service in the Philippines, and is now under orders to return to the United States," says the Albany (N.Y.) Evening Journal, "is to be assigned to duty with the National Guard as an inspector-instructor. A recent order from the War Department states that upon Lieutenant Haskell's arrival in this country he will proceed to New York city and take station there for duty as inspector-instructor of the 2d Militia Cavalry District. Mrs. Haskell, who returned from the Philippines last spring, is for the present living on State street. She will meet Lieutenant Haskell upon his homecoming, and possibly they will take up their residence here during his detail. Lieutenant Haskell is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, having been appointed by the late Representative Southwick. Most of his service has been with the Cavalry, but for a time he was assigned to the Signal Corps, in which he gained a reputation as an expert in aeronautics." Mrs. Haskell has leased the home of Mr. Hart for the winter months at 869 Lancaster street, Albany, N.Y.

Several medical officers of the Army, Navy and Public Health services took prominent parts in the twenty-third annual meeting of the Medical Society of Hawaii, Nov. 21 to 23, 1914, in Honolulu. Lieut. Col. F. P. Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been the secretary of the society during the past year, and was unanimously elected president of the society for the year 1915. On Nov. 21 Major M. A. De Laney, Med. Corps, discussed "Labyrinthine Disease," and at the evening session Colonel Reynolds read a paper, "The Duties of the Medical Department of an Army in the Field." Capt. F. H. Foucar, Med. Corps, read a paper, "Antigenous Vaccines—Uses and Simplicity of Preparation." Capt. L. J. Owen, Med. Corps, discussed "Observations on Hernia," and Major De Laney "Ear, Nose and Throat Complications of Measles." Sunday morning the staff at the department hospital gave clinics in the wards. These clinics were held by Colonel Reynolds, Major De Laney, Captains Owen, Schlanser, Foucar and Whitham. Monday afternoon Captain Schlanser read a paper, "Gastric Neuroses," and Captain Whitham, "Present Status of Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis." At the annual banquet that night at the Country Club Governor Pinkham was the guest of the society, and Major De Laney responded to the toast, "The Army." Surg. J. O. Downey, U.S.N., "The Navy," and Surgeon Trotter, P.H.S., "The Public Health."

The second of a series of dinners that are being given at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., by a group of bachelor officers of the Army and Navy was held on Dec. 3, preceding the weekly Thursday night dance at the club. Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, U.S.N., and Lieut. Adolphus Staton, U.S.N., were the hosts of the evening, and Naval Constr. and Mrs. James L. Ackerson chaperoned the party. The other guests were Miss Alys Downing, Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.; the Misses Fitch, daughters of the late Captain Fitch, U.S.N.; the Misses Clover, daughters of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N.; Miss Caryl Crawford, Miss McKinney, Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Medical Director Nash, U.S.N.; Miss Miller, Miss Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Commander Wiley, U.S.N.; Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Col. Robert E. Lee Michie, U.S.A.; Miss Biede, Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Alexandra Ewing, Comdr. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., Lieut. George Steele, U.S.N., Lieut. Paul Bastedo, U.S.N., Capt. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., Lieut. S. B. McKinney, U.S.N., Lieut. Leigh Noyes, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., Major Theodore H. Low, U.S.M.C., Lieut. John W. Wilcox, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch, U.S.N., Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., Lieut. David S. Barry, U.S.M.C., Lieut. W. H. Lee, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Hollis T. Winston, U.S.N., Lieut. James P. Lannon, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., Lieut. T. A. Todd, U.S.N., Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, U.S.N., and Paymr. E. C. Gudger, U.S.N.

Ensign George B. Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Lawrence Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hughes Stokes, were married Dec. 10, 1914, at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. John Ketner, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was Ensign M. W. Callahan. The ushers were Ensigns P. P. Powell, T. L. Nash, H. J. Nelson, P. W. Yeatman and J. M. Creighton, U.S.N., and Mr. Randolph Coupland.

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 9, 1914.

The semi-annual meeting of the Navy Athletic Association will be held at the officers' mess, U.S. Naval Academy, on Dec. 22, at 8:30 p.m. All members who can attend are earnestly requested to do so.

A. P. FAIRFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was held in New York on Thursday and Friday of this week, closing with the annual banquet. Among those present were Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, formerly Chief of Bureau, and Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, who succeeds Watt; Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, Robert Stocker, Lewis Nixon and others well known in the engineering world. The meeting is in progress as we go to press and will be reported another week.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution of Massachusetts has requested that the captain of the Wyoming and a petty officer be designated to attend the annual dinner of the society on Jan. 18, 1915, at Boston, Mass., to receive the Knox trophy and medal. The Knox trophy and medal is presented by the society to the ship standing the highest in gunnery during the year. This year the Wyoming won the trophy. In accordance with the invitation extended the Navy Department has designated Capt. J. H. Glennon, commanding the Wyoming, to attend the banquet. The petty officer will be designated by Captain Glennon.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The week has shown a noticeable increase in the activity of the French and British troops. It seems hardly likely that these attacks at many points would be carried out unless they have some definite object in view. The progress so far made, however, does not as yet disclose their plan of action.

The British troops have been moved northward so as to form a united command extending from near Dixmude to a point south of La Bassée. The exact southern limit can not be given. An unconfirmed report states that General French has been made commander-in-chief of the armies between Arras and the coast.

The armies that are holding the long battle line in France are divided into groups for intermediate control, but both the limits of command and the names of the commanders have been carefully concealed. The command of the northernmost group of the French army has been mentioned in British despatches. He is General Foch, who before the war commanded the 8th Corps at Bourges. The promotion of General French to command the armies on the left flank would apparently shift General Foch's command to the south of Arras.

A study of the disposition of troops would indicate one command as comprising the field armies between Soissons and Verdun. Another would seem to extend from Verdun to the Vosges mountains. The operations in Upper Alsace may be independent or may be part of this last command.

The most notable change in position during the week was the advance of the British from Ypres to Passchendaele, seven miles to the east. This carries them within five miles of Roulers, an important railway center and military base. If the British are ready for undertaking their aggressive move in this district an advance by this route would be an effective way to force the retirement of the German troops along the lower reaches of the Yser river.

At Vermelles, ten miles north of Arras, the Allies have reported the recapture of the position from the Germans, at the same time admitting the German successes in this district in the earlier fighting. The fighting at Parvillers, three miles southwest of Chaules, shows that the French are here also regaining earlier losses. In fact almost all along the line the successes that are now reported by the Allies betray the fact that during the preceding month the advantage in the fighting was gained by the Germans at many points.

East of Soissons the Germans still hold the north bank of the Aisne at Vailly. At Vendresse, half way between Vailly and Craonne, the French have advanced three miles north of the Aisne. Along the line through Thierry, Nauroy, and Souain there has been no change. At Vauquois, on the Aire, two miles south of Varennes, the French are recovering lost ground. For three days the French reports have claimed gains on the heights of the Meuse and north of Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle.

In Upper Alsace the French invasion had advanced to Thann and Altkirch when they were taken in flank by a German counter attack along the Swiss border. The German troops gained Pfetterhausen, close to the French border, and seem to have forced the French to evacuate Altkirch.

Considering the whole battle front in France the evidence accumulates that the Germans have adopted a defensive campaign on this border and that for three weeks they have been successfully holding back the Allies in spite of being largely outnumbered. The progress of the campaign in Russia now calls for the Western Allies to make every effort possible in order to prevent the Germans from shifting troops in such a way as to overpower the allied nations in succession.

A published study by an officer who has since become prominent in the French General Staff laid down a plan of campaign very similar to that which has been followed to date by the French. For the next stage the published project provided for an advance by the French right wing down the valley of the Saar so as to take in rear the German troops in Belgium. The interests of France alone would probably call for such a move at present, but the British interests would demand an advance along the Belgian coast.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

After their fifteen mile retreat to the line between Sieradz and Plock, running through Szadec, Zgierz and Sobota, the Germans received reinforcements reported as six army corps. With this augmented strength they turned upon the Russian troops and drove them back of Lodz and Lowicz.

After the loss of Lodz on Dec. 6 the Russian resistance in this field stiffened and has since prevented further advance by the Germans. Further to the north, though, the latter continued their aggressive move, and on Dec. 7 and 8 they delivered vigorous attacks on the Russian lines at Glogowo and Ilow. This advance gives the Germans control of the south bank of the Vistula and carries the army of General von Mackensen up to within forty miles of Warsaw.

Meanwhile a new attack has developed north of the Vistula. While the Army of Thorn was making the direct advance on Warsaw, the Army of Soldan was mustering its strength for a dash against Warsaw from the north.

The reinforcements called in by the Russians to check the Germans at Lowicz were reported as being drawn from Novo Georgievsk and the district to the north. The Army of Soldan took advantage of this and on Dec. 7 captured Przasnysz, twenty miles east of Miawa. On the 8th they advanced to Ciechanow, twenty-five miles from the border on the railroad leading to Novo Georgievsk.

In East Prussia there has been little change during the week in the position of the opposing armies. The Russians now claim to have reached Lotzen and Angerburg. If this is accepted the line of battle now runs through Pillkallen, Gumbinnen, Darkehmen, Angerburg, Lotzen and Arys to Juhannisburg.

While the above operations were developing in the north the German center made an advance from Sieradz that carried them to Lask. Here they were defeated and driven back to Zdunskawola. A succeeding advance from Wielun toward Piotrkow was more successful and defeated the Russians in a three-day battle at Szczecow on the Widawka river. This enabled the German center to advance to a line running southward from Lodz to Radomsko on the railroad between Piotrkow and Czenstochowa.

The Russian successes near Cracow led the Austro-Germans to send to that district troops from Czenstochowa. This latter point was then selected by the Russians for attacks in hopes of discovering weakness there. Repeated assaults were made without success.

In the Cracow field of operations the Russian advance

to Wieliczka and Dobeyce carried them to within ten miles of the city or five miles of its outer defenses. The Austrians countered by pushing eastward a strong force along the railroad toward Novi Sandec that reached the vicinity of Tynbark on the Lasoszyzna river. Here they were checked by the Russians on Dec. 8, but their position so threatened the Russian position at Wieliczka as to force the Russians to retreat.

In Serbia the Austrians have advanced to a line running from Belgrade along the Kolubara river to Uscice. The capture of Belgrade forms an important gain for them both on account of its value as a military base, and on account of its moral effect on the Serbians. The Serbian reports claim successes near Uzice, but apparently refer to minor operations as they have claimed similar successes throughout the recent campaign.

The campaign in Turkey has changed little. The British have increased the garrison of the Suez Canal and have driven back the raiding expedition that attempted to reach the Canal. On the Euphrates they captured on Dec. 8 the garrisoned town of Kurna at the mouth of the Tigris, 100 miles from the mouth of the Euphrates.

The Russians seem to have been attacked by larger strength than expected. On the Armenian border they have had difficulty in holding their own since their retreat from Erzerum. Along the Black Sea coast the Turks have advanced to the vicinity of Batum, where the Russians are massing troops to defend this important port.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Sir John French had been given very wide discretion in the matter of promotions, and his power had been so freely exercised that there had been 438 promotions of non-commissioned officers to the rank of second lieutenant.

Contributions by ruling princes of India to the expenses of the war now amount approximately to \$4,000,000, according to a telegram received from Delhi. Besides this amount \$950,000 has been subscribed to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund and the Indian Relief Fund, and further sums in special subscriptions. A further sum of nearly \$150,000 has been given by the chiefs in the form of heavy motor cycles, telescopes and kindred equipment, and \$120,000 has been given by Maharaja Scinda of Gwaliora, who has also presented a motor ambulance, consisting of forty-one cars, for the use of the troops in Europe, and is arranging for the establishment of a convalescent home in East Africa. In addition to these gifts many of the chiefs have presented a large number of horses, mules and camels, and even their private motor cars. A hospital ship, which is splendidly equipped, is another of their donations, the Delhi telegram states.

The following is an extract from a private letter received from China, dated Oct. 14, with reference to the siege of Tsingtau: "The Japanese here are acting very punctiliously. Having fixed their siege guns in position, they shelled the warships in the harbor, and put them out of action without touching a slate in the town. They then gave twenty-four hours' notice for surrender and for non-combatants to clear out, and the notice having lapsed, signalled, 'Are you now quite ready, gentlemen?' The reply came in the shape of a whizzing bullet, which took three hairs out of the signalman's moustache, leaving eight remaining! Notwithstanding this courtesy, all sorts of lies are being circulated about Japanese barbarities. The real truth is the Japanese do not want to kill the unfortunate men in the fortress, who see nothing but death by court-martial if they surrender."

A war correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant reports that in the vicinity of Roulers German aviators were being shelled by French artillery when suddenly the aeroplanes disappeared in the midst of a huge brown colored cloud, which made them perfectly invisible, so that it was impossible for the gunners to aim at the machine.

The Bavarian press reports Dec. 7 that Major General von Meyer while entering a motor car was killed by an arrow shot by a hostile aviator.

A Paris despatch of Nov. 20 tells us that the American Ambulance Corps, of Paris, has done much daring work at the front, but up to that date named there has not been a single casualty among the staff, composed of doctors, bearers, and automobile drivers, although a British ambulance next to one of the American cars was blown to fragments, killing or wounding the entire crew.

AMERICAN RED CROSS MILITARY WORK.

We have received a letter from Budapest, Austria, under date of Nov. 12, which tells of the work being done by the American Red Cross Military Hospital at that place, of which Dr. Charles MacDonald, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., is medical director. The letter says, in part: "The hospital is in full working order and Dr. MacDonald and his assistants have a fully equipped 200 bed military hospital. They have plenty of surgical work to keep them busy and there have been quite a number of amputations and other important surgery work. The shrapnel wounds cause the greatest damage. The recovery of the wounded, thanks to the excellent care, is most satisfactory."

"The surgeons and nurses under Dr. MacDonald are working magnificently, and some days they put in eighteen hours or more, when there is a rush of wounded, out of twenty-four. There has been a great deal of gangrene and cases of frozen feet. The Austrian authorities have treated the Americans loyally, and the latter, in turn, are doing all in their power to help along the unfortunate wounded soldiers who show great bravery. Trains bring the wounded to the hospital direct from the front."

"The hospital is a modern one with excellent sanitation and is a typical military affair in every respect. Many lives are being saved and much suffering is being relieved, and the efforts of the American Red Cross are thoroughly appreciated by the Austrians, who admire the American way of doing things."

"Dr. MacDonald presented to the Austrian authorities, at his own expense, a cooking stove and appliances for use on the trains carrying the wounded. W. D. Farkas, surgeon of His Majesty and surgeon of the Hungarian Red Cross, under date of Budapest, Oct. 27, in acknowledging the present from Dr. MacDonald, said: 'It is a great pleasure to announce to you that your ingenious, fine cooking machine was very much appreciated by our Directory, which expresses herewith its warmest thanks for your kind and magnanimous present.'"

"When Dr. MacDonald and his assistants arrived at Budapest to take up the hospital work they were warmly welcomed by Chief Staff Surgeon Herzog, sanitary head

of the 4th Army Corps, Royal Austrian army. Surgeon Herzog in his speech of welcome said: 'It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to me to welcome you for the first time among us. We highly appreciate that you have spared neither the dangers nor the weariness of a journey to Europe at the present moment, in order to follow the sublime traditions of the Red Cross, and that you wish to lighten the sufferings of our brave soldiers side by side with us. It has been, and always will be, my firm purpose to assist and further your endeavors, and I will try my best to smooth your way. Wishing that your work may be crowned by its honestly deserved success, I raise my glass to drink your health, wishing you again a hearty welcome among us.'"

ADDITIONAL TROOPS ORDERED TO NACO.

President Wilson after conferring with members of his Cabinet on Dec. 8 directed Secretary of War Garrison to order sufficient additional troops to Naco, Ariz., to handle any emergency that may possibly arise out of the firing across the American border by Mexicans. Mr. Garrison later announced that he had ordered Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss to start for Naco and that three batteries of Field Artillery were ordered to go to Naco and "await further orders there."

In accordance with the decision Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing received orders Dec. 8 from department headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, to dispatch the 1st Battalion, Batteries A, B and C, of the 6th Field Artillery, from El Paso to Naco, Ariz., at once. The battalion left under Col. E. St. J. Greble. There were already thirteen troops and two machine guns of the 9th and 13th Cavalry on duty at Naco.

As anticipated in our last issue the Administration has been finally forced to take some steps toward suppressing the Mexican outrages at Naco. For the past fortnight, writes a correspondent, "it has been about as safe in Naco as in one of the towns between the lines of the Germans and the Allies in France. The killing or wounding of civilians on the border in the vicinity of Naco has become almost a daily occurrence."

General Bliss arrived at Naco Dec. 10 to take charge of the American troops guarding the border. Two bullets fired from the Mexican side of the boundary, it is reported, passed perilously near the General and his staff as he was examining a bombproof near the immigration station, about 100 feet north of the international line. Although there was comparatively little firing on Dec. 10 between the forces of General Hill, defending Naco, Sonora, and Governor Maytorena, attacking it, scores of bullets fell on American territory.

A detachment of Troop M, 3d U.S. Cavalry, in command of Lieut. John W. Butts, at four o'clock a.m. Dec. 3, 1914, captured nine mounted and well armed Mexicans who admitted they were bound for the Mexican side of the Rio Grande to participate in an attack on the town of Reynosa. The party is believed to have comprised twenty-five men, but the others made their escape, it is thought to the Mexican side of the river. The nine men captured are mainly officers. The arrest of the men was made after a short chase, and without further resistance on the part of the Mexicans. They were taken to Hidalgo, where they are held in the old Hidalgo county jail. The captured nine were equipped with brand new saddles, new bridles, new 30-30 Winchester rifles and many rounds of ammunition. Lieutenant Butts, it is interesting to note, only graduated from the U.S.M.A. last June.

In Mexico serious clashes between warring factions are now looked for daily. Strong columns of Carranza troops were reported Dec. 8 as moving through the state of Coahuila, with the object of attacking Torreon and strategic points in Central Mexico, now held by the Villa convention troops. The seizure of all railroad, telegraph and telephone lines in the territory controlled by General Carranza's forces was officially announced Dec. 8 in a circular which bore the date of Dec. 4. Among the properties seized are those of the Mexican railways, a British corporation. Advances from George Carothers, who is with Villa, say that he has suggested to Governor Maytorena, commanding the Villista forces in Sonora, that every effort be made to prevent complications with the United States.

Comdr. Russell Raynor, 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, has been retired with the rank of captain on his own application after a faithful service which began as a seaman in February, 1892. After being promoted quartermaster torpedoist and chief gunner's mate he was appointed lieutenant, junior grade, in April, 1898, and served in that rank in the Volunteer Navy from June to September, 1898. He became lieutenant in 1904, lieutenant commander in 1909 and commander in 1910. He has also served as an A.D.C. to the Governor. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Comdr. Charles L. Poor, engineer officer on the staff of Commodore Robert P. Forsheaw. Commander Poor comes from a well known Navy family and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He was commissioned ensign in the Navy in 1898, lieutenant, junior grade, in 1901, lieutenant in 1903, and resigned from the Navy in June, 1904. He joined the 1st Naval Battalion of New York as a lieutenant, junior grade, in October, 1904; was promoted lieutenant in 1909, lieutenant commander and executive officer in 1910, and lieutenant commander and engineer officer in May, 1912.

THE ARMY.

S.O., DEC. 8, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Capt. George F. Juenemann, M.C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Leavenworth to Fort Worden, Wash., for assignment to a company.

S.O., DEC. 9, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, retired, recruiting officer, to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Harms, 9th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Major Willard A. Holbrook, unassigned, to lieutenant colonel, Nov. 26, 1914, unassigned.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, unassigned (Det. Q.M. Corps), to major, Nov. 26, 1914, assigned to 5th Cav. Lieutenant Colonel Holbrook will remain on his present duties; Major Glasgow will be assigned to squadron by his regimental commander and will join squadron to which assigned.

Second Lieut. John E. Hatch, 5th Field Art., to take course of instruction at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, to begin Feb. 15, 1915, and so much of Par. 38, S.O. 256, Oct. 30, 1914, War D., as directs Lieutenant Hatch to sail for Honolulu, H.T., about Feb. 5, 1915, is amended to direct

him to sail on first transport to leave San Francisco after May 15, 1915.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 9, 1914.

Brigadier general to be major general: Frederick Funston. Colonel to be brigadier general: Henry A. Greene, Inf., unassigned.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., George F. Landers, C.A.C., and Robert L. Hirst, Inf., unassigned.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Kenneth Morton, O.D., Willard A. Holbrook, Cav., unassigned, Daniel W. Ketchum, C.A.C., James H. Frier, 8th Inf., and George LeR. Irwin, Field Art.

Captains to be majors: William J. Glasgow, Cav., Richard H. McMaster, 5th Field Art., Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C., Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., and John H. Parker, 8th Inf.

First lieutenants to be captains: Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Field Art., William T. Carpenter, C.A.C., Frank H. Phipps, jr., C.A.C., Thomas Duncan, C.A.C., Clyde B. Crusan, 25th Inf., Sherman A. White, 12th Inf., William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., John M. Craig, Inf., unassigned, John R. Kelly, 20th Inf., and William G. Ball, 2d Inf.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., Francis H. Miles, jr., Harry T. Pillans, Reginald B. Croft, Kenneth B. Harmon, Elmore B. Gray and Herbert O'Leary, C.A.C., Frederick A. Barker, 2d Inf., and Agard H. Bailey, Inf., unassigned.

To be chaplain, with rank of major: Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 3d Cav.

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: Albert Thomas Cook, Texas, Arnot Kell Duncan, La., Delbert O. Smith, Mo., and William Walling Van Dolsen, N.J.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

No. 9. WASHINGTON, November 14, 1914.

Paragraph 47, Infantry Drill Regulations, is changed as follows:

47. (Edition approved Aug. 19, 1911, and edition corrected to November, 1913. Changed by C. I. D. R. No. 8, W. D., 1914.) For communication between the firing line and the reserve or commander in rear, the signalled signals (Signal Corps codes) are prescribed and should be memorized. In transmission, their concealment from the enemy's view should be insured. In the absence of signal flags, the headress or other substitute may be used.

Letter of alphabet.	If signalled from the rear to the firing line.	If signalled from the firing line to the rear.
A A A	Ammunition going forward.	Ammunition required.
C C C	Charge (mandatory at all times)	Am about to charge if no instructions to the contrary.
C F	Cease firing	Cease firing.
D T	Double time or "rush"	Double time or "rush."
F	Commence firing	
F B	Fix bayonets	
G	Move forward	Preparing to move forward
H H H	Halt	
K	Negative	Negative.
L	Left	Left.
O	What is the (R.N., etc.)?	What is the (R.N., etc.)?
P	Affirmative	Affirmative.
R N	Range	Range.
R T	Right	Right.
S S S	Support going forward	Support needed.
S U F	Suspend firing	Suspend firing.
T	Target	Target.

(C. I. D. R. No. 9, Nov. 14, 1914.)

[2220245, A. G. O.]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,

Major General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. P. McCAIN,

The Adjutant General.

G.O. 87, DEC. 2, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Trinidad, Colo., on Sept. 25, 1914, of which Major De Rosey C. Cabell, 11th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. John C. Hume, 5th Cav.

Charge I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War.

The specification charged that 1st Lieutenant Hume, having voluntarily given his pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 17, 1913, to Capt. C. C. Smith, 5th Cav., for three years, did violate the same by drinking whiskey at Walsenburg, Colo., on Aug. 14, 1914.

Charge II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Hume, while on leave, and having missed his train in Denver, Colo., did fail to take the next train for his station, deliberately remaining absent without leave for a period of twelve hours, more or less, longer than was necessary, at Walsenburg, Colo., Aug. 14, 1914.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

Of the specification, first charge, guilty, as to the facts stated in specification, but without criminality attached thereto. Of the first charge, not guilty. Of the specification, second charge, and of the second charge, not guilty.

Findings.—Of the specification, first charge, and of the first charge, guilty. Of the specification, second charge, and of the second charge, not guilty.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service of the United States.

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority, was confirmed by President Wilson on Nov. 30, and Lieutenant Hume ceased to be an officer of the Army from Dec. 2, 1914.

G.O. 89, DEC. 4, 1914, WAR DEPT.

The following letter has been received from the President:

The White House, Washington, Dec. 1, 1914.

My dear Mr. Secretary: May I not ask you to express to General Funston and the officers under him at Vera Cruz, and through them to the troops who served there, my warm appreciation and admiration of the way in which a difficult and delicate situation was handled? I believe from what we have learned that the effect of the occupation was to give our friends the Mexicans a very different impression of the U.S. Army and the spirit of the U.S. Government from that which they entertained before General Funston took his troops there. I am sure that I speak the feeling of the whole country when I commend the efficiency, the courage and the discretion with which the expedition and occupation were carried out.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

The President's letter is published for the information of all concerned. The entire Army is to be congratulated upon the efficient and tactful management, by its representatives, of affairs attending the military occupation of Vera Cruz.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 51, NOV. 16, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I.—The introductory portion of Sec. 2, Par. I, Bulletin 3, War D., 1912, is amended to read as follows:

2. The following military publications obtained for and issued on requisition to organizations of the Army, but not supplied gratuitously to officers, are also available for issue upon proper requisition to the Organized Militia, under Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and for sale for cash to the Organized Militia under the provisions of Sec. 17 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, and to civil educational institutions to which an officer of the Army is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 17, 1914:

II.—The publication "A Reader of Scientific and Technical Spanish (Willcox)" is added to the list of military publications given in Sec. 2, Par. I, Bulletin 3, War D., 1912, as amended.

III.—Various sums have been allotted in past years from the appropriation "National trophy and medals for rifle con-

tests," for the purpose of defraying the expenses of entrance fees of the U. S. Army Infantry and Cavalry teams in certain small-arms competitions, such as the National Matches and the matches of the National Rifle Association of America. In view of the small amount of funds under that appropriation (\$10,000) available for the purpose of the promotion of rifle practice in general throughout the United States, the use of any part of that appropriation for the payment of entrance fees for Service teams will hereafter be discontinued.

IV.—The publication "Seventy Problems, Infantry Tactics (Morrison)" is added to the list of military publications given in Sec. 2, Par. 1, Bulletin 3, War D., March 4, 1912, as amended.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 85, NOV. 20, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I.—The following instructions pertaining to field equipment are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Field service is defined to be service in mobilization, concentration, instruction, or maneuver camps, as well as service in campaign, in simulated campaign, or on the march.

The complete equipment for field service (equipment "C") consists of engineer, ordnance, signal, medical, and quartermaster property; and is divided into two classes, "A" and "B."

Equipment "A" is the equipment prescribed for use in campaign, in simulated campaign, or on the march. It is limited to the animals and vehicles prescribed in the Tables of Organization, the equipment and clothing worn on the person, and the articles carried on mount, and transported in field, combat, and divisional trains.

Equipment "B" is the equipment which, in addition to equipment "A," is prescribed for the use of troops in mobilization, concentration, instruction, or maneuver camps; and during such pauses in operations against an enemy as permit the better care of troops.

Equipment "C" is the sum of equipments "A" and "B," and therefore includes every article prescribed for field service as hereinbefore defined.

When troops are ordered on field service, instructions will state the letter designation of the equipment to be taken. The instructions will also specify whether mosquito bars and headnets are to form a part of the equipment, and what winter articles, if any, are to be included. The same rule will apply in the issuance of subsequent orders when necessary. Articles distinctively for winter use can be transported as baggage on the march only when transportation in addition to that prescribed in equipment "A" is provided for that purpose. In addition to the allowances prescribed as the field equipments, service coats, cravats, fatigue clothing, and other articles of uniform, extra bedding, and toilet articles may be taken by officers and enlisted men with equipment "B," when authorized in orders directing the movement of troops.

2. The articles of engineer, ordnance, and signal property listed in the several Unit Accountability Equipment Manuals belong to equipment "A." The articles of medical property belonging to equipment "A" are shown in the Manual for the Medical Department. The articles of quartermaster property belonging to equipments "A," "B," and "C," respectively, will be shown in tables soon to be published.

II.—The direction contained in Par. 1 of Cir. 44, War D., 1906, that identification records be made " * * * of every man who may hereafter enlist or re-enlist in that [military] service" is amended to read as follows: " * * * of every man who may hereafter enlist or re-enlist in that service, except that in case of a man who re-enlists an identification record will not be made if it is known positively at a post or station that he is the former soldier he claims to be." So much of G.O. 68, War D., 1906, and Cir. 75, War D., 1907, as relates to making identification records of men who re-enlist is modified accordingly.

In cases in which an identification record is not made, under the terms of this order, the following entry will be made on the soldier's descriptive list, military record, and statement of accounts: "Identification record not made. Re-enlisted. Identity known."

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT,
Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 56, DEC. 3, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

The Secretary of War has approved the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that whenever an officer of the grade of colonel, lieutenant colonel or major, of any staff corps or department, is present with a command, discharges of enlisted men of that corps or department may be signed by such officer. (See A. R. 147.) Letter, The A. G. O., Dec. 1, 1914, No. 2224154.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 5, OCT. 20, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.
Publishes information as to reports on unit accountability system of accounting for property.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave two months to Major Gen. Frederick Funston. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., is relieved from command of the 5th Brigade. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., is relieved from the command of the 7th Brigade and is assigned to the command of the 5th Brigade. He will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and take station. (Dec. 8, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Edward N. Jones, Jr., G.S., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty. (Dec. 5, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. General Scott is also detailed as a member of the Panama Fortification Board. (Dec. 8, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Major John L. Hines, A.G., will report in person to the commanding general, 8th Brigade, for duty as adjutant of that brigade. (Dec. 5, War D.)

Leave thirteen days, about Dec. 16, to Major Frank L. Winn, A.G.D. (Nov. 30, Western D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., will proceed to the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., for temporary duty, and upon the completion return to proper station. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Col. Charles M. O'Connor, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department and is assigned to the command of the 2d Cavalry Brigade and will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., take station and assume command of that brigade. (Dec. 8, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to Culebra, Canal Zone, for duty. (Dec. 9, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Charles S. Donavin, O.D. (first lieutenant of Infantry), of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 28, 1914. (Dec. 9, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Birch O. Mahaffey, O.D. (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 9, 1914. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Arthur Brest upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., or Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 8, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALEHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., from detail in that corps, Dec. 7, 1914, Captain Armstrong will await further orders for the convenience of the Government. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M.C., in addition to his present duties will report to the Governor of the Panama Canal for the purpose of assisting in the arrangement and layout of Culebra buildings for the accommodation of troops. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, upon arrival in United States, to Capt. J. W. Furlow, Q.M.C., under exceptional circumstances. (Nov. 9, Vera Cruz.)

Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M.C., is assigned to active duty, Dec. 8, 1914, after his retirement from active service. He will assume the duties of depot Q.M. at Nagasaki, Japan. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Tracy D. Montee, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty as clerk. (Dec. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 279, War D., Nov. 25, 1914, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Edward P. Doyle, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Casper S. Crowl, Q.M.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. John Schocklin, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Dec. 4, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave one month to Major Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C., upon his relief from his present duties. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sick leave twenty-one days is granted Capt. James S. Fox, M.C. (Dec. 7, E.D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C. (Nov. 28, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. E. Frederick Thode, M.C. (Nov. 28, 2d Div.)

Leave seven days, about Dec. 24, 1914, granted Capt. Mark D. Weed, M.C. (Dec. 5, E.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 20, 1914, to Capt. Joseph E. Bastion, M.C. (Dec. 5, E.D.)

Leave one month to Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C. (Dec. 5, War D.)

Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., from duty with the 2d Division to New York city, Medical Supply Depot, for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. Harley J. Hallett, M.C., from duty with the 4th Infantry to duty with 19th Infantry. (Nov. 19, Vera Cruz.)

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 24, 1914, to Acting Dental Surg. J. Craig King, (Dec. 3, E.D.)

The leave granted Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C., is extended one month. (Nov. 24, Western D.)

Major James W. Van Dusen, M.C., after arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave granted will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis H. Bauer, M.C., now on leave at Jamaica Plain, Mass., to Jackson Barracks, La., to accompany 91st Co., C.A.C., to San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett, M.C., New York city, relieved from further duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., upon the expiration of leave, and to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. John A. Burket, M.C. (Dec. 8, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class August Siedler, H.C., on or before expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harrison L. Stockwell, H.C., Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (Dec. 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. McKenzie, H.C., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Jan. 5, 1915, for duty. (Dec. 5, War D.)

Sergt. Joseph H. Peberdy, H.C., upon being relieved from duty on the transport City of Memphis, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 1. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William H. Thomas, H.C., will be placed on the retired list Jan. 30, 1915, at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 7, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., from duty with the Panama Canal, Jan. 1, 1915, to Washington and take station for duty. (Dec. 5, War D.)

Major William J. Barden, C.E., from duty in Washington, when his services can be spared, and then to Dallas, Texas, and take station for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. Ernest Graves, C.E., from duty at Dallas, Texas, at such time as his services at that place can be spared, is assigned to the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 8, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, S.C., from duty in office of Chief Signal Officer, Dec. 25, 1914, to Texas City, Texas, for duty in the field and to assume command of Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps. (Dec. 7, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Albert Jeffries, S.C., Fort Mason, Cal., to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army Service Schools. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 231, War D., Oct. 1, 1914, relating to Sergt. Henry Lancaster, S.C., is revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Sergt. Henry Lancaster, S.C., Fort Mason, Cal., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army Service Schools. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Sergt. Charles H. Hoffman, S.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. John P. Walsh, S.C., Fort Leavenworth, to Columbus, Ohio, to relieve 1st Class Sergt. James E. Faris, S.C., who will be sent to the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Isaac Hamilton, upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for assignment to duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Irving M. Madison, S.C., from duty with Field Co. D, Signal Corps, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Co. B, Signal Corps. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Leave one month, upon relief from his present duties, to Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, S.C. (Dec. 9, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

First Lieut. Edward M. Offley, 1st Cav., camp at Tecate, Cal., is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map. (Nov. 30, Western D.)

Major William T. Littebrant, 1st Cav., camp at San Ysidro, Cal., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Nov. 25, Western D.)

Sick leave fifteen days, upon being relieved from treatment in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, granted 2d Lieut. John K. Boles, 1st Cav. (Nov. 27, Western D.)

Col. George K. Hunter, 1st Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the 3d Cavalry District and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and take station. (Dec. 9, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. F. S. FOLTZ, ATTACHED.

Major Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., to Fort Leavenworth and assume command of the U.S. Military Prison, relieving Capt. Frank A. Barton, Cav. Captain Barton will remain on duty at the Military Prison until further orders. (Dec. 8, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps. Captain Sturges will report at Fort Myer, Va., for duty as Q.M., and in addition will assume charge of the Army construction work at that post, relieving Major William J. Glasgow, Cav., of those duties. (Dec. 8, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave eleven days, upon relief from present duties, to Major Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 20, 1914, to Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan, 6th Cav. (Nov. 27, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. Edwin O'Connor, 6th Cav. (Nov. 18, Vera Cruz.)

Squadron Sergt. Major Frank Roedel, 6th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 8, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

Major Arthur Thayer, 7th Cav., is detailed for service and

to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Dec. 8, 1914, vice Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M.C., retired from active service Dec. 7, 1914. (Dec. 7, War D.)

First Sergt. Julius Hihulka, Troop B, 7th Cav., now on furlough at Kingsley, Grand Traverse county, Mich., R.R. No. 1, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report to C.O., Troop B, Cavalry, Militia of Missouri. (Nov. 23, C.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 8th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Dec. 8, 1914. Captain Whitman will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Dec. 8, War D.)

First Sergt. Orlo M. Beardsley, Troop K, 8th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 3, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

The name of 1st Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Dec. 8, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, Cav., is removed therefrom, Dec. 7, 1914. (Dec. 5, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

Fort Bliss, Texas, is designated as the permanent station of 1st Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., 10th Cav., until further orders. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Colonel Brown, 10th Cav., under date of Dec. 5, 1914, in G.O. 45, Fort Huachuca, says: "Officers preparing discharges will, in cases entitled thereto, enter on the back thereof under the heading Battles, Engagements, etc., the following remarks: 'Enforcing Neutrality Laws, Naco, Ariz., and under fire of contending Mexican forces during numerous attacks connected with siege of Naco, Sonora, from . . . to . . . In case of wounds received during above period the fact will be noted under proper heading. This same data will appear on the descriptive list of all men entitled thereto.'"

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Capt. Albert N. McClure, 11th Cav., Trinidad, Colo., to Fort Leavenworth for treatment. (Nov. 25, C.D.)

Second Lieut. Wilfrid M. Blunt, 11th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 5, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Leave two months, about Dec. 20, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Augustine W. Robins, 12th Cav., Superior, Colo. (Nov. 25, C.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

The name of Capt. George W. Biegler, 14th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Jan. 3, 1915, and the name of Capt. Frank A. Barton, Cav., is removed therefrom, Jan. 2, 1915. Captain Barton is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, Jan. 3, 1915, and will join that regiment. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas J. Jenkins, Troop F, 14th Cav., sergeant-instructor, Newark, N.J., will proceed at proper time to Fort Jay, N.Y., reporting Feb. 1, 1915, for examination for the position of ordnance sergeant. (Dec. 2, E.D.)

First Sergt. Michael O'Toole, Troop I, 14th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 8, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Major William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth and report on Jan. 2, 1915, for purpose of taking special course for field officers to begin on Jan. 4, 1915. (Dec. 4, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, Cav., is removed from list of detached officers Dec. 7, 1914. (Dec. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 12th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop of the 1st Squadron, and upon being relieved from his present duty as aid will join troop. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty at the U.S. M.A., West Point, N.Y., to 1st Lieut. James J. O'Hara, Cav. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Major Edward B. Winans, Cav., from attachment to the 4th Cavalry and is attached to the 7th Cavalry. He will proceed on first available transport to Manila and join regiment to which attached. (Dec. 8, War D.)

The name of Capt. Frank A. Barton, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, Jan. 3, 1915. He is relieved from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, is assigned to the 13th Cavalry and will join that regiment. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser, Cav., is assigned to the 15th Cavalry. He is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and will join regiment to which assigned. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Capt. Joseph A. Baer, Cav., from duty at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1915, and is assigned to the 2d Cavalry, Jan. 21, 1915, and will join regiment. (Dec. 9, War D.)

The retirement of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Cav., unassigned, from active service on Dec. 9, 1914, is announced. Colonel Hatfield will proceed to his home. (Dec. 9, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

First Sergt. Charles Kirchner, Battery F, 1st Field Art., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 8, War D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. John C. Beatty, 2d Field Art., is extended two months. (Dec. 9, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave one month, upon arrival in United States, to Capt. C. C. Lanning, 4th Field Art. (Nov. 1, Vera Cruz.)

Leave one month and ten days, upon arrival in United States, to Capt. H. L. Newbold, 4th Field Art. (Nov. 19, Vera Cruz.)

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of fifteen days, upon arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 4th Field Art. (Nov. 19, Vera Cruz.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Field Art., to Lafayette, Ind., for the purpose of investigating conditions existing in regard to the organization of additional batteries of Field Artillery, Militia of Indiana. (Dec. 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Capt. John R. Procter, C.A.C., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report in person to Col. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Major Percy M. Kessler, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay to headquarters,

Capt. LeVert Coleman and Capt. Claudius M. Seaman, C.A.C., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Major Percy M. Kessler and Capt. James B. Taylor, C.A.C., relieved. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Capt. George W. Cocheu, C.A.C., is transferred from the 165th Company to the 138th Company, Feb. 1, 1915. He will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1915, and join company to which transferred. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment, to take effect Feb. 1, 1915, and will proceed for duty to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1915: First Lieuts. Junnius Pierce and Furman E. McCammon. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment, March 1, 1915, and will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about March 5, 1915, for duty: Second Lieuts. Alexander C. Sullivan, Arnold Heinrich and Leon E. Cole. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Capt. William Paterson, C.A.C., is transferred from the 132d Company to the 44th Company and will join company to which transferred. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 22d Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Wisconsin, to take effect Feb. 10, 1915. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Par. 22, S.O. 231, War D., Oct. 1, 1914, relating to Master Electr. Frederick P. Schlandt, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Master Electr. Frederick P. Schlandt, C.A.C., now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Master Electr. John F. Leary, C.A.C., Fort Banks, Mass., will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Chief Musician Karl J. Knudsen, 12th band, C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 8, War D.)

First Sergt. Gustave C. Schafer, 151st Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 7, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. W. A. MANN.

First Lieut. George K. Wilson, 3d Inf., is detailed to command the post of Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., relieving 1st Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macnaman, retired. (Dec. 7, E.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, upon arrival in the United States, to Capt. F. S. Leisenring, 4th Inf. (Nov. 11, Vera Cruz.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. T. J. Hayes, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 18, Vera Cruz.)

Leave one month, upon arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. John Scott, 4th Inf., under exceptional circumstances. (Nov. 3, Vera Cruz.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave one month, upon arrival in the United States, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, to 2d Lieut. Floyd C. Hecox, 7th Inf., under exceptional circumstances. (Nov. 3, Vera Cruz.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon arrival in the United States, to Capt. A. T. Owenshine, 7th Inf. (Nov. 17, Vera Cruz.)

Sergt. James M. Piercy, Co. A, 7th Inf., sergeant-instructor, Paterson, N.J., to Fort Jay, N.Y., reporting Feb. 1, 1915, for examination for the position of ordnance sergeant. (Dec. 3, E.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Chief Musician Henry Heinke, band, 8th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list Dec. 21, 1914, at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 8, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, 9th Inf. (Dec. 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 219, Sept. 17, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. James V. Heidt, 9th Inf., is so amended as to direct Captain Heidt, when his services are no longer required with transport Denver, to join his proper station. (Dec. 7, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. W. McIVER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Chester A. Shephard, 13th Inf., is extended ten days. (Dec. 5, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Par. 22, S.O. 233, Dec. 1, 1914, War D., is so amended as to relieve 1st Lieut. Smith, 14th Inf., from duty at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., Jan. 16, 1915, instead of Feb. 5, 1915. (Dec. 5, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

First Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, 16th Inf., from duty at Rutgers Scientific School, New Brunswick, N.J., to join his regiment. (Dec. 5, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Major Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, Dec. 6, 1914, will report to commanding general, 6th Brigade, for duty as adjutant. (Dec. 5, War D.)

Leave one month, upon arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th Inf. (Nov. 1, Vera Cruz.)

Capt. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., now sick in quarters, will proceed by first available Government transport to the hospital, Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, for further treatment. (Nov. 10, Vera Cruz.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 267, Nov. 12, 1914, War D., as relates to Major William Brooke, 21st Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (Dec. 7, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Christie, 22d Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Dec. 2, 1914. (Dec. 5, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Second Lieut. Ira A. Rader, 23d Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 233, Oct. 3, 1914, War D., as directs Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 23d Inf., to sail for Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1915, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the transport to leave about Feb. 5, 1915. (Dec. 8, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Whitton R. Conolly, 24th Inf. (Dec. 7, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. V. V. KENNON.

Sick leave four months to Capt. George Steunenberg, 25th Inf. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Regimental Sergt. Major Anthony Osborne, 25th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 7, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, 26th Inf. (now first lieutenant of Infantry), is extended twenty days. (Dec. 7, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

The name of Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Dec. 5, 1914, vice Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, Inf., whose name is removed therefrom Dec. 4, 1914. Captain Burtt is assigned to the 20th Infantry Dec. 5, 1914. (Dec. 4, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave two months, upon arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. L. B. Clapham, 28th Inf. (Nov. 1, Vera Cruz.)

Leave two months, upon arrival in the United States, to Major H. A. Smith, 28th Inf. (Nov. 18, Vera Cruz.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, about Jan. 1, 1915, to Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, 29th Inf. (Dec. 7, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Par. 31, S.O. 280, Nov. 27, 1914, War D., is amended to read as follows: The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Tarbuton, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edgar S. Gorrell, 30th Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

First Sergt. George M. Veitch, Co. H, 30th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Leave two months, at once, to 1st Lieut. Loren C. Grieves, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 30, Western D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, Inf., is removed from list of detached officers, Dec. 4, and he is assigned to 20th Infantry, Dec. 5, 1914. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Col. George K. McGunnegle, I.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 3, War D.)

The station of Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, Inf., in changed from Sacramento to Berkeley, Cal., in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia of California. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., upon his relief from his present duties. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Robert H. Sillman, Inf. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Major William Newman, Inf., from attachment to 1st Infantry and assigned to 13th Infantry, March 1, 1915, and will proceed on the first available transport after that date to Manila and join the regiment to which assigned. (Dec. 7, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, unassigned, promoted to colonel, rank Nov. 20, 1914.

Major James H. Frier, 8th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Nov. 21, 1914, assigned to 12th Inf.

Capt. John H. Parker, 8th Inf., promoted to major, rank Nov. 21, 1914, assigned to 8th Inf.

Colonel Hirst will remain on his present duties. Lieutenant Colonel Frier will remain on duty with the 8th Infantry until further orders. (Dec. 4, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capts. Arthur S. Cowan, Benjamin D. Foulis and Townsend F. Dodd, S.C., and 1st Lieut. Harry L. Schurmeier, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for the purpose of conducting examination of enlisted men of the Aviation Section as may be authorized to appear before board. (Dec. 2, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. George McK. Williamson, Q.M.C., Major Robert Raymond, C.E., and Major Louis R. Burgess, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort MacArthur, Cal., as soon as practicable, to locate certain buildings thereat and for other purposes. (Dec. 5, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect March 1, 1915:

Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 24th Inf.

Major James T. Dean, 30th Inf.

Capt. Lochlin W. Caffey, 15th Inf.

First Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th Inf.

First Lieut. Edgar L. Field, 24th Inf.

Second Lieut. Kenneth E. Kern, 24th Inf.

Each officer will proceed to the United States about March 15, 1915, and report to the commanding general, Western Department. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect March 1, 1915: Capt. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., Capt. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf., 1st Lieut. Andrew J. White, 10th Inf., 2d Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger, 10th Inf. Each officer will proceed to the United States as soon as practicable after March 1, 1915. Captain Harris upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report to the commanding general, Western Department. The other officers named upon arrival in the United States will join regiments to which assigned. (Dec. 7, War D.)

EXPOSITION DUTY.

The 30th and 160th Companies, C.A.C., will proceed at the earliest practicable date to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for temporary duty during the Panama-California Exposition, scheduled to open on Dec. 31, 1914, at San Diego, Cal., and upon completion of this duty will return to their present stations, Fort Worden, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Ore., respectively. (Nov. 30, Western D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Dec. 3, 1914. Detail for the court: Col. Lloyd M. Brett, Cav., Major William M. Roberts, M.C., Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 12th Cav., Capt. Albert A. King, 1st Cav., 1st Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav., 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, M.R.C., 2d Lieut. William B. McLaughlin, 1st Cav., 1st Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., judge advocate. (Nov. 28, Western D.)

TRANSFERS.

Each of the following officers is transferred as indicated, to take effect March 1, 1915:

Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, from 6th to 8th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, jr., from 19th to 13th Infantry.

Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., from 18th to 15th Infantry.

Capt. Thomas L. Brewer, from 23d to 15th Infantry.

Capt. Francis I. McConnell, from 11th to 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly, from 28th to 24th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frank C. Mahin, from 11th to 24th Infantry.

With the exception of Lieutenants Lemly and Mahin, each officer will proceed to San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave about March 5, 1915, for Manila and join regiment to which transferred.

Lieutenants Lemly and Mahin will proceed to San Francisco, at the proper time, and sail on the transport to leave about Feb. 5, 1915, for Manila and join regiment. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Each of the following officers is transferred to the 10th Infantry, to take effect March 1, 1915:

Capt. Patrick A. Connolly, 26th Inf.

Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr., 12th Inf.

First Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 22d Inf.

Second Lieut. Herbert A. Wadsworth, 11th Inf.

Second Lieut. William E. Brougher, 3d Inf.

Each officer will be as soon as practicable after March 1 join the regiment to which transferred. (Dec. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham, 27th Inf., is transferred to the 2d Infantry, to take effect March 1, 1915. He will proceed to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave that place for Manila about March 5, 1915, and upon arrival at Honolulu will join regiment to which transferred. (Dec. 7, War D.)

INSTRUCTOR-SERGEANTS.

Sergt. Thomas P. McGovern, Troop G, 11th Cav., from further duty with Militia of Vermont and will be sent to station of his troop for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Herbert Benjamin, Battery D, 3d Field Art., from further duty with Militia of the District of Columbia and is transferred as sergeant to Battery E, 3d Field Artillery. He will be sent to Fort Meyer, Va., for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. William A. Koller, Battery A, 6th Field Art., from further duty with Militia of Kansas to station of his battery for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Charley Miller, Troop K, 6th Cav., from further duty with Militia of Rhode Island to station of his troop for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Rufus I. Sullenger, Co. C, 5th Inf., from further duty with Militia of Georgia and is transferred as sergeant to Company L, 26th Infantry. He will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. John E. Daley, Battery E, 5th Field Art., from duty with Militia of Louisiana to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Herman Leprohon, Battery A, 5th Field Art., from further duty with Militia of Massachusetts to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas Marks, Battery D, 5th Field Art., from

further duty with Militia of Minnesota to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Dolly H. Smith, Battery F, 1st Field Art., from further duty with Militia of California to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Ethelbert V. Burrell, Co. C, 6th Inf., from further duty with Militia of Connecticut and is transferred as sergeant to Company F, 10th Infantry. He will be sent to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Fletcher E. Haley, Co. A, 27th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to duty with Militia of Alabama. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Ashley J. Griffin, Co. M, 3d Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to 14th Infantry and is detailed to duty with Militia of Connecticut. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Robert Garner, Co. B, 29th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed with Militia of District of Columbia and will be sent to Washington. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. William J. Crouch, Co. L, 3d Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to 16th Infantry and is detailed with Militia of Georgia. He will be sent to Atlanta. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Nathaniel G. Maddux, Co. E, 5th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to 19th Infantry and is detailed with Militia of Hawaii. He will be sent to Honolulu. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. William J. Traynick, Co. E, 23d Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed with Militia of Iowa and will be sent to Des Moines. (Dec. 7, War D.)

The retirement of Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M.C., from active service on Dec. 7, 1914, is announced. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. William H. Brady, Battery A, 6th Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to duty with Militia of Kansas and will be sent to Topeka. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. George A. Ivanick, Battery E, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed to duty with Organized Militia of Massachusetts and will be sent to Lawrence. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Charles F. Baird, Battery F, 6th Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to 4th Field Artillery and is detailed in connection with Militia of Minnesota. He will be sent to St. Paul. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. John J. Harvey, Co. C, 12th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, to duty with Militia of Minnesota and will be sent to St. Paul. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Charles Reath, Co. K, 3d Inf., Fort Sam Houston, is transferred as sergeant to 19th Infantry and is detailed with Militia of Minnesota. He will be sent to St. Paul. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergts. Robert L. Hostetter, Co. A, 22d Inf., and Max Juffe, Co. F, 21st Inf., Fort Sam Houston, are detailed to duty with Militia of New York. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James T. Fitzsimmons, Co. B, 20th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, is detailed as sergeant to duty in connection with Militia of New York. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergts. John Staggs, Co. E, 29th Inf., Will Smith, Co. B, 3d Inf., and John T. O'Neill, Co. I, 29th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, are transferred as sergeants to 18th Infantry and are detailed with Militia of New York. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Walter V. Vrooman, Troop A, 14th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, to duty with Militia of Pennsylvania. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Grover C. Combs, Co. K, 9th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, to duty with Militia of Texas and will be sent to Austin. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Jethro Manly, Troop A, 15th Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, to duty with Militia of Vermont and will be sent to Northfield. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Stephen F. Jackson, Co. F, 29th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, is transferred as sergeant to 28th Infantry and is detailed with Militia of West Virginia. (Dec. 7, War D.)

First Sergt. Carl J. Shetterly, Co. L, 26th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, to duty with Militia of West Virginia and will be sent to Charleston. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Sergt. Charles Montooth, Troop M, 2d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is detailed to duty with Militia of Rhode Island and will be sent to Providence. (Dec. 7, War D.)

The following non-commissioned officers, now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, who have completed a course of instruction at that post with a view to their detail to duty in connection with Militia, and whose services are not required at present, will be returned to their proper stations for duty:

Sergt. Edward W. Crane, Troop B, 13th Cav., to Columbus, N. Mex.

Sergt. William Denton, Troop D, 12th Cav., to Harlingen, Texas.

Sergt. Kearney Barker, Co. F, 21st Inf., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Sergt. Lewis E. Hinshaw, Co. C, 17th Inf., to Eagle Pass, Texas.

Sergt. Oscar A. Williams, Co. B, 16th Inf., to El Paso, Texas.

Sergt. Ernest Wood, Co. G, 3d Inf., to Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Sergt. Ernest John, Co. C, 29th Inf., to Fort Porter, N.Y. (Dec. 7, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Nov. 7	Nov. 18	Dec. 3	Dec. 11	..
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	..
Thomas	Dec. 15				

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It is a good thing for Great Britain, the United Service Gazette believes, that the defects of the, at one time, much admired class of cruiser, of which the Good Hope was a fair sample, were found out in time for us to discard the design and furnish ourselves with a better type of large cruiser before the task we are now engaged in was upon us. They were, it tells us, "great favorites when they were first introduced in the British navy, although they were one of the class of ships which were not so extensively copied by other naval nations as other classes of our warships have been. They had a very bold, upstanding and imposing presence, and carried their upper deck armaments in a high and commanding position. But their lower tier of 6-inch guns, mounted on the main decks, was practically useless in rough weather. The ports for these guns were so near the waterline that when the ships had much motion the seas came in and washed the crews from their guns. They were practically out of action in anything more than a white-horse sea, or when the ship was rolling to a long ocean swell, for the ports had to be closed and the guns placed in their 'housing' positions. It will probably be found, since it is reported that the action off Chile was fought in a gale, that the lower tier of the Good Hope's guns was of little or no use to Admiral Cradock. Happily this class of cruiser is now obsolescent and the mistake of their design is not likely to be repeated. The Hogue class also suffered from this heavy handicap in a seaway."

Aeroplanes can be used not only in scouting for submarines, but, according to the testimony of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, they can be used to pick up mines. Admiral Badger declares that aviators on a clear day can locate mines and that experiments have produced remarkable results in locating the mines of a harbor. When not interfered with by rifle fire aviators can sail very close to the water and act as pilots for ships in channels where mines are supposed to be located. Just at present the Navy appears to be finding more use for aeroplanes than the Army. In his testimony the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Robert S. Griffin, informed the committee that the Navy Department was giving most

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serious consideration to the development of aeronautics as an important auxiliary to the fleet. Much of the work so far has been of an experimental character, but he expressed the opinion that aviation would soon be an important feature of the operations of the fleet.

The test of Alabama coal made in the fleet at Vera Cruz developed that the Southern variety of coal is not suitable for naval fuel. It is too volatile and will not stand the test of storage in the bunkers of the ship. At the urgent request of representatives of the Alabama coal district 2,000 tons were taken in the cruisers to the fleet in Mexican waters. It was not used in battleships, but in the auxiliaries. Even this test was sufficient to convince the authorities that it would not be safe to use it generally. Up to this time very little coal outside of that which is produced in the West Virginia and Maryland districts has been found to be suitable for the battleships. The test of the coal in one of the Alaskan fields has proved that this variety is not adapted to the use of the Navy, and a test of the coal from another district is now being made. The Navy Department is very anxious to secure some coal from Alaska so as to have a supply on the Pacific coast. This would be of great military importance in the Navy in the event of any operations there.

Capt. Marbury Johnston, U.S.N., has been appointed commandant at the New Orleans Naval Station, and Naval Constr. Henry T. Wright, U.S.N., industrial manager. They will report at New Orleans on Jan. 1, when the work of repairing and remodeling the buildings will be started. It will probably be early in the spring before any work will be done at the station. It is planned at the beginning to do repair work on the small gunboats that are on patrol duty in Mexican and West Indian waters. The survey ships may also be sent to the New Orleans station. Just what work will be done at the station has not yet been decided and will not be until the station is open. It is planned to station a command of 500 marines at New Orleans.

The daily report of enlistments in the Navy, received Dec. 7, 1914, shows a total of 192 enlistments. This is the maximum number of enlistments received on any one day since 1898. The total number of enlisted men in the Navy at the closing hour Dec. 7 was 52,451.

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THE PRESIDENT ON MILITARY TRAINING.

When President Wilson was Governor of New Jersey he had occasion to make an address to National Guardsmen at Sea Girt. In the course of this address he used these words: "Comradeship in arms is better than any other comradeship I know of. No man carries arms merely for himself; and we know each other the best when we know each other in a common cause." Close acquaintance with the larger questions of national Government and a nearer view of the problems of defense from a country-wide standpoint have not changed the President's opinion as to the beneficial influence of military service. In his annual message on Dec. 8 his reference to military questions seems in some respects like an echo of his Sea Girt speech, for in this greater discourse of 1914 to the Congress of the United States by the former Governor of New Jersey there is no suggestion of depending upon the "aroused patriotic masses," but rather a frank recognition of the necessity of a "trained citizenry." That President Wilson has given time to the consideration of military education may be inferred from his reference to the need of training men for the "maintenance and sanitation of camps," one of the most important phases in the education of the modern soldier. We have thus the high Presidential approval of the recommendation of our military authorities for a system of giving the young men of the country proper military education. President Wilson evidently feels that the annual message is not the place in which to describe exactly what that system is, nor is it to be supposed that he has thought out the details of such a system. Sufficient is it for the purposes of those who believe that the nation should have adequate military protection that the Chief Executive calls the attention of the American people to the necessity of providing some means by which the future volunteers of the country shall be placed within reach of that education, that training which shall enable them to bear themselves properly in camp and on the field of battle.

It is not likely that so thorough a student of affairs as one must expect a President to be who stepped into political life from the presidency of a great university should have prepared this message without consulting the annual report of so high an Army authority as the Chief of Staff. In that document President Wilson found that the plans advocated by Major General Wotherspoon for providing, with the aid of 300,000 men of the National Guard, a force of 800,000 trained men involved a Regular, or standing, Army of only 205,000 enlisted men. Hence when President Wilson says, "We shall not turn America into a military camp, we will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves," he is taking a position entirely in accord with that of the Chief of Staff in his system of providing the nation with more than three-quarters of a million men educated for soldierly duty without increasing the Regular Army beyond the number actually required for the necessities of peace, if not wholly irrespective of the possibility of war.

Thus it is found that the Chief Executive is right when he says that there is no demand that our young men spend the best years of their lives in making soldiers of themselves. To ask all our young men at early manhood to serve in the Army would necessitate our training several millions. All the figures were accessible to the President, but they are not at hand for the millions who will read the President's message, and who might imagine that a plan for the proper preparation of a defensive force would mean the calling of all the young men away from their daily vocations. When it is seen that the number passing to the reserve each year is far under one per cent. of the total males available for Militia duty, an idea can be formed of the inconsequential quota required to give the country an adequate army with reserves such as that planned by General Wotherspoon. Indeed, as the scheme of the former Chief of Staff is studied, it appears it might have been incorporated bodily into the message of the President, without any part of it being out of consonance with the general spirit of the Presidential views on the subject of national defense.

In mentioning the country's dependence upon a powerful Navy the President makes a slip in historical accuracy when he says that the nation has always regarded a powerful Navy "as our proper and natural means of defense." Our history, on the contrary, is a mournful reminder of the indifference of the American people to the importance of the Navy.

President Wilson does well to lay peculiar emphasis upon the fact that with our Navy "it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or conquest." This statement should do much to neutralize the claims that a powerful Navy is always an incitement

to aggression, to war. At the close of the Civil War we had the most powerful navy afloat and an army in fitness for war without its peer on the globe. We had every reason for aggression against England, as she had treated us so shabbily during the Civil War, and it is hardly to be questioned that we could at that time have taken from her her American possessions, as Charles Sumner and others insisted we should do. And yet Grant, the most experienced soldier of his day, having control of our forces on land and sea as President of the United States, insisted upon making a treaty of peace with England, and did so in spite of the efforts of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had won such fame among the peace men by his oration on the true grandeur of nations. If a powerful Navy and Army have never led us into aggression thus far, the average man of common sense will be tempted to ask what reason there is for believing that in the years to come the Navy will change its pacific character and lead the Republic into war.

Those who are interested in the subject of expanding the military training of the young men of the country till it shall embrace a larger proportion of those to whom the call will come in time of need may now proceed with the assurance that they have behind them the support and encouragement of the President. Such undertakings as the military camps for students, the teaching of military drill at the various colleges, the holding of joint maneuvers of the Regular Army and the National Guard, and teaching our citizen soldiers how to march more than ten miles a day—in a word, every rational scheme for adding to the military training of the young men of the country receives in the President's message a hearty godspeed. This broad view which is taken by the President in respect to military training we should look for in a Chief Executive who had already had occasion to call on the Services to sustain him in his foreign policy. In our issue of Nov. 14, page 337, we said: "The Army and the Navy have figured very conspicuously thus far in the administration, and it would be strange indeed, when he considers the efficient, thoroughly patriotic manner in which they have performed their difficult and delicate tasks, if he should not find himself drawn strongly to them as superb assistants in the discharge of his duty as Chief Magistrate and inspired to make them still stronger defenders of the principles of American liberty."

AWAKENED INTEREST IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

As early in the war as Aug. 22 the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in discussing tourists' impressions of mobilization, spoke of the probability of the great conflict developing interest in expanding our own Army and Navy rather than creating a feeling against military establishments. We took the ground that although thousands of Americans suddenly had their summer vacations interrupted and were thrown into the vortex of war excitement, these very experiences, coupled with their appreciation of the rapidity with which European nations can turn from the pursuits of peace to the stern realities of war, would more than ever make them understand the advisability of having their own country prepared for any military emergency. The drift of events since has confirmed our opinion. Everywhere there is apparent an awakening of public interest in the subject of national defense.

There is nothing factitious about this interest in military expansion. It has not been fostered by subsidized propagandas. No philanthropist has dedicated millions of his money to the spread of those ideas. They have sprung from a legitimate apprehension on the part of the general citizenship as to the worthlessness of treaties and the emptiness of the boasts of certain apostles of "peace" that wars were at an end. Nothing perhaps has been so destructive of the elaborate system the anti-militarists had built up than their own utterances. We hope it will be many years before another prophet of peace will go around the country dispensing such twaddle as that with which a peace quack tickled the ears of Chautauquans last July when he announced that the great European war against which military men had warned the nations had not yet occurred and never would occur. Yet men of the Jordan type are utterly indifferent to refutation and confutation, and consider their worst defeats as triumphs for their side provided they are left with an opportunity to air their views to the applause of persons as deluded as themselves.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL had found it very hard for years to make any impression upon the average citizen as to the necessity of greater military preparedness for this country. He would greet the outbreak of a war between two nations as not entirely refuting the theories of the peace advocates that the warless era was "waiting at the church" for the nations of the world. To him it was quite conceivable that these wars were but the tapering off of the war period, as it was not natural to expect that the era foretold by such seers as Mr. Carnegie would arrive all at once. These wars seemed to such a citizen like fever blisters indicating the passing of the fever. To point to a single war as an evidence of the untruth of the assertion that wars would soon be no more would make no appeal to such a person, and thus the peace orators would find a large crop of enthusiasts rapturously ready to applaud their predictions that the white robes were already being spun by the facile fingers of Time for garbing the nations of

the world preparatory to their entrance upon an era of universal peace.

Then came this Great War, the greatest of all wars. At once like a child's house of sand on the beach hit by an incoming wave, all this towering structure of delusion, insincerity, hypocrisy and falsification erected by the deft hands of the anti-militarists tottered and fell. In the dust of this collapse lay the sputtering Carnegieites, and they have hardly been able as yet to crawl out of the ruins and look calmly around them. We have met some of these dust-covered individuals. One of them is the editor of a New York periodical who for years has persistently attacked every suggestion for an increase of the Army and the Navy. Any intimation that we need more soldiers and ships was like shaking a red rag before a bull. He saw red. The fertile plains of the Republic ran red, as did the rivers. He seemed utterly unable to grasp the thought that perhaps the possession of an adequate Army and Navy would be just the thing to prevent this running red. We had almost abandoned hope that he would ever see the light. For the first time since the war started we met him the other night. We began to deplore his anti-military views, but he interrupted to say that he had changed his views entirely, that he saw now the worthlessness of treaties, and realized that the country needed to have all its young men trained in the military art. When we suggested that this might mean compulsory military service, he asked what if it did; if that was the only way to assure such a scheme of general defense, why, the sooner it was adopted the better.

His case is typical of a multitude of men. Where one man has become an anti-militarist, thousands have been aroused by this war to the danger that menaces any and every country. The cold, cruel truth has come home to the masses at last that human nature to-day is about what it has been for centuries, and that when through the veneer of civilization the probe is pushed deeply enough the same old original sin is found very warm and very active in the constitution of the average man. The cry heard early in the war that this is a war against "militarism" is dying out, and in its place there seems to be growing a wide, healthily strong demand for real military protection—protection that protects. Two great things stand out in this war to indicate what is meant by protection that protects. One is the magnificent army of Germany that has stood off the nations and has kept the war virtually outside her territory, and the other is the equally magnificent navy of Britain, which has held control of the sea and kept the British Isles free from invasion. Both arms—those of the land and of the sea—have thus been thrown into bold relief, and the people are beginning to form a conception, perhaps vague as yet, of the certainty of security that would be the portion of the country that had at once the best army and the best navy in the world.

The introduction of the resolution by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, for an inquiry into the military preparedness of the country has brought the subject out of the realm of the academic into the domain of the practical. The controversy between Mr. Gardner and the President and the Secretary of War over the best way of conducting the proposed inquiry has tended still further to keep attention fixed on the subject until it has received sufficient notice in the press to awaken the average newspaper reader to the fact that national defense is a considerable question after all. If the present agitation shall result in something tangibly favorable to a consistent and a permanent military policy, and not prove to be a flash in the pan, the country should be profoundly thankful.

ARMY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

At a conference between Secretary Garrison and Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to take place within a few days the Army legislative program for this session will be discussed. The Secretary favors an increase of 1,000 officers and 25,000 enlisted men for the Regular Army. Chairman Hay has expressed himself as opposed to any increase and in interviews and in the hearings on the Appropriation bill has shown himself to be very unfriendly to any movement for the securing of legislation to give the country an adequate land force. If Mr. Hay will not support the recommendations of the Department, the Secretary will ask him not to oppose the effort that will be made in Congress during the session for Army legislation.

Despite the rather indefinite utterances of the President in his speech to Congress, there are indications that Secretary Garrison will have his support in the attempt to secure a progressive legislative program from Congress. The President has made it a rule to support the recommendations of his Cabinet officers. In the battleship fight of the last session of Congress he supported Secretary Daniels in his recommendation for two battleships. The President did not include a two-battleship recommendation in his messages to Congress, but simply placed the influence of the Administration behind Secretary Daniels's recommendations. It is thought that the President will pursue the same policy with regard to the recommendation of Secretary Garrison.

The Secretary of War is in accord with the President in his opposition to a large Regular Army. The first thing to be desired, in the opinion of the Secretary, is an increase in the number of commissioned officers.

This he thinks is even more important than the proposed increase in the Militia strength. He not only proposes to secure as large a number as possible of commissioned officers in the Regular Army, but will endeavor to encourage the development of young men at colleges who could qualify for commissions in a Volunteer Army. He is very much impressed with the idea that the foundation for an efficient army, either regular or volunteer, is highly trained officers. The more efficient officers there are in the country the quicker a volunteer army could be prepared for war.

In the event that Congress authorizes a thousand additional officers the Secretary plans to enforce the "Manchu" or detached service law to the letter. He does not intend to permit officers to stay on detached service so long that they will become out of touch with the troops. It is possible that he will shorten the time that officers are to be kept away from their organizations so that there will be no let down in the standard of efficiency of officers in commanding troops. In order to make the Army a good school in which to educate officers, he thinks that it should be kept at its full strength. This is one of the reasons why he is urging an additional 25,000 enlisted men.

A short term of enlistment, the Secretary insists, would not only tend to increase the number of reserves for the Regular Army, but will develop a more efficient corps of officers. There is no experience that is so valuable for an officer as that of training recruits. In the event of war this is the work that the officers of the Regular Army would be called upon to perform. The shorter the term of enlistment in the Regular Army the more thoroughly will the officers of the Regular Army be prepared for war.

The Secretary did not appear before the House Committee on Military Affairs during the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. He will not go before the committee unless the chairman decides to hold hearings on the Department's bill for an increase in the enlisted strength and for a thousand additional officers. There is no great question involved in the estimates as the Secretary did not ask for much larger appropriations than those that were made by Congress last year. If hearings are not held by the House Committee on the Department's new legislation, they will be conducted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Chairman Chamberlain, as indicated by his interview published in another column, is heartily in accord with the Secretary's annual report. In fact, the Senator at the last session made an effort to secure an increase in the enlisted strength of the Army. It is possible that Senator Chamberlain will introduce the Department's bill. It is usually the policy to have a departmental bill introduced by both chairmen of the military committees.

Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, again called attention to the need of two brigadier generals for the Marine Corps in his hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. General Barnett insisted that the Marine Corps organization should conform to that of the Army and that two general officers were needed to carry out this plan. In no land force is a brigade placed in command of a colonel as in the United States Marine Corps. While no expression was made by the members of the committee as to what action it will take, it is known that several of the members were very favorably impressed with General Barnett's presentation of the case. The committee will give serious consideration to the subject when it takes up the work of formulating the bill. The record that the Marine Corps has made during the past three or four years in expeditionary service has impressed the members of the committee with its efficiency. There is a general feeling in the Committee that something should be done for the Marine Corps in recognition of its gallant service.

An important step toward Pan-American co-operation was taken in Washington Dec. 8, when the governing board of the Pan-American Union adopted unanimously the project of the Argentine Republic for the creation of a special commission to study new problems growing out of the European war. Prior to the conference the idea was that the governing board would adopt some one of the various suggestions for the establishment of some sort of a neutral zone within which the European belligerents should not conduct hostilities in waters of this hemisphere during the war. One of these suggestions was that of the Peruvian Minister, Señor Pezet, declaring that America could not permit its commerce to be harassed in American waters as a result of the present war. There have been other neutral zone ideas advanced, but the conference was unanimous in its decision that the best plan presented was that of the Argentine Republic for the creation of a special commission to consider all these new problems of war carefully, wisely and thoughtfully, and submit the results of its labors to the governing board for ultimate action.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., U.S.A., was on Dec. 8 ordered relieved from command of the 7th Brigade, to command the 5th Brigade with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., in place of Major Gen. Frederick Funston relieved. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, I.G., has been relieved from his present duties and ordered to command the 2d Cavalry Brigade.

REPORT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, in his annual report states that the inspections show satisfactory conditions as to the health, discipline and efficiency of the corps. Long continued service in the tropics is bound, however, to have an unfortunate effect on health. Posts lack adequate and sanitary barracks, drill halls and gymnasiums. These would keep the men on post and prevent the unfortunate results of frequent visits to nearby towns and cities. Yearly inspections of all posts by officers of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department should be made. Expeditionary work has compelled the practical depletion of the barracks in this country and made it almost impossible to keep the complements of ships up to the quota. The report says:

"The corps can not much longer remain efficient under the strain to which officers and men are now almost continuously subjected both at home and abroad, and it is feared that a continuance of the character of work which has been performed during the past year will result in physical degeneration, and such a condition is bound to result in decreased efficiency. I have directed that the following increases in officers and men be incorporated in the estimates for the coming fiscal year: Brigadier generals, two; colonel, one; lieutenant colonel, one; majors, two; captains, eleven; captain, assistant quartermaster, one; captain, assistant paymaster, one; first lieutenants, eleven; second lieutenants, eleven; paymaster's clerk, one; sergeants major, three; quartermaster sergeants, eight; quartermaster sergeants (pay department), ten; first sergeants, nine; gunnery sergeants, sixteen; sergeants, sixty-two; corporals, eighty-four; drummers, four; trumpeters, four; privates, 579. Total: Officers, forty-one; clerk, one; men, 779—821." The Department has frequently decided that the personnel should be one-fifth of that of the Navy, and the corps is at present 379 men short of this quota. The officers asked for are necessary to provide the proper number for the contemplated enlisted strength.

Particular attention is invited to the recommendation that the grade of brigadier general be created for the Marine Corps. It is a division commanded by a major general and has had frequent occasion to organize brigades to the command of which colonels were assigned with the increase of responsibility and no corresponding increase of rank or emoluments. "It is due to the strong esprit de corps that the efficiency of the corps has not suffered, but that consideration should not stand in the way of the corps getting the recognition to which its numbers and the duty to which it is assigned entitle it."

It is earnestly recommended that vacancies be filled by graduates of the Naval Academy or worthy non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, designating certain midshipmen in the third year for the Marine Corps and requiring them to specialize for duty in it. If vacancies are to be filled from civil life or from the ranks it should be delayed until Congress provides for the grade of provisional or acting second lieutenant. As they were overlooked in the Act of May 13, 1908, officers and men of the Marine Corps do not receive the extra compensation allowed by that act, though they are subject to the same inconveniences and extra expenses as the Navy. The novel conditions under which the corps has been serving have led to a demand for discharge of multifarious technical duties and special legislative rating should be established for men doing such work, for which they now receive no increase of pay. They should receive the same pay as the Army or dissatisfaction will result, and instead of re-enlisting they will enlist in the Army, where a higher rate of pay awaits them for performing this same duty. Field clerks of the Quartermaster's Department should receive the same pay and allowances as clerks of paymasters of the Navy and Marine Corps.

There have been added to the corps during the past year 4,590 men; 3,052 have been discharged, forty-six died, 1,091 deserted (gross), fifteen retired, 273 sentenced to dishonorable discharge, in all 4,477, being a net gain of 113. There are on shore duty in the United States 105 officers and 2,483 enlisted men, outside of the United States 184 officers and 5,460 men, on board receiving ships one officer and 154 men, and cruising ships fifty-one officers and 1,791 men, making a total of thirty-three short of the 9,921 allowed by law. There have been 21.9 per cent. of re-enlistments against 17.9 per cent. last year. The cost per recruit, excluding transportation, has been this year \$28.57 against \$38.07 last year, the number of men in the recruiting service being reduced from 203 to 120 and the stations from 126 to 101.

The reorganization of recruiting service into three districts has resulted most favorably. Systematic instruction given to recruits at recruiting stations has largely increased the efficiency and eliminated undesirables. The depot at Norfolk is at best a makeshift and the desired results cannot be obtained until proper and adequate buildings are provided. The Swedish system of physical training has been used throughout the year. The percentage of qualified marksmen has been 41.5 per cent. in 1914, 43.4 per cent. in 1913; 33.5 per cent. in 1912, 31.8 per cent. in 1911, and 20.9 per cent. in 1910. The decrease from last year is due to expeditionary duty. In connection with the statement that target ranges are still needed an account is given of the competitions for the year.

Conditions have prevented the preliminary training of the men at the marine barracks, Annapolis. Except on Asiatic stations, marine detachments have been withdrawn from the smaller ships, which are the ones usually stationed where local trouble is most apt to occur. It is suggested that some medium-sized ships, as well as light draft gunboats, should carry large marine detachments with a naval force required to man the ships in case it is necessary to land the marines. Such a policy would have relieved a considerable number of battle-ships from duty in Mexican waters and enabled them to have carried on their training preparatory to war in a more satisfactory manner. General Barnett says:

"It is believed that the officers and men of the Marine Corps can be trained to carry on most of the duties of the ship, and to this end the recommendation submitted last year is renewed, that junior marine officers serving afloat be assigned duty as watch officers, in addition to their duties in connection with the detachments. It is of the utmost advantage to the naval service to have at its disposal a corps of officers and men who are trained equally well for service on board ships of the Navy or on shore in landing operations. In order that as many as possible of the officers and men of the Marine Corps be kept in close touch with the naval service and with service on board ship it is intended to reduce the tour of duty afloat for the Marine Corps to two years for officers and to not less than eighteen

months nor more than two years for men, a small proportion only of the men to be relieved at any one time, so that the greater part of the detachments afloat will always be composed of well trained men who are thoroughly familiar with the ships to which attached. I believe that advance-base work is the most important duty for which marines can be trained, not only because of the possible necessity which may arise for actually seizing and holding an advance base, but also because the training obtained in preparing for this duty is of inestimable value to the corps in the ordinary expeditionary duty which it is so often called upon to perform. In fact it has been learned that to the character of the training resulting from advance base work there is due much of the successful work which the Marine Corps brigade now serving in Vera Cruz has performed."

A modest appropriation will provide and keep up to date proper material for maneuvers. Congress is most earnestly recommended to provide for an additional transport similar to the one now being constructed. Though the number employed in expeditionary duty has not been as many as in previous years, the scope of the work has been much larger, as shown by the details given in this report. General Barnett says: "I deem it my duty, and at the same time a great pleasure, to bring to the Department's attention the high character of work performed by the marines in Mexico. The satisfactory work which has been done is not only shown by the official reports which have reached these headquarters, but also from information which shows it to be practically the unanimous opinion of the officers of the Army and Navy who were present in Mexico that the marines had lived up to their high standard of efficiency."

Two officers and six men are now on aviation duty with the Navy. Two officers have been under instruction at the Army War College, one at the Army Staff College and one at the Army School of the Line. It is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, that suitable barracks for housing the men be built at Mare Island. If a regimental base should be established at New Orleans provisions should be made to quarter at the station all the officers attached to the regiment. The depot of supplies at Philadelphia has maintained its high standard of efficiency and the plant should be increased so as to furnish practically everything that is needed for the Marine Corps and a great deal that is needed for the Navy. Adequate and suitable buildings should be erected for the command at Guam, which is now living under canvas and hired quarters or improvised barracks, and has no means of recreation.

HEARINGS ON THE ARMY BILL.

Hearings on the Army Appropriation bill were ended Dec. 9 by the House Military Committee, with a discussion of the nation's preparedness for war by Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff. General Scott told the committee the condition of the national defense was "constantly improving," and discussed at length the question of ammunition supplies. Chairman Hay declared supplies on hand were rapidly "approximating the necessary reserve." Representative Greene, of Vermont, quoted from the report of General Wotherspoon a statement that "there is a serious deficiency" in ammunition for seacoast defenses. General Scott put into the record a table showing that there was on hand for 12-inch mortars, 50 per cent.; for 16-inch guns, 33 per cent.; for 14-inch guns, 48 per cent.; for 12-inch guns, 48 per cent., and for 10-inch guns, 100 per cent. of the necessary reserve ammunition.

"Do you think these supplies are sufficient?" asked Representative Kahn.

"I think we should get on hand the amount projected as soon as possible," replied the Chief of Staff. He added that at the present rate of appropriations it would take about four years to complete the projected supply.

"What is our condition as to national defense as compared with two, four or six years ago?" asked Representative McKenzie, of Illinois.

"It is constantly improving."

"What would you say as to the attitude of Congress toward the national defense? Has it been derelict in its duty as to supplying appropriations?"

"The condition of things is constantly improving," said the General.

Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, President of the Army War College, discussed with the committee the appropriations for the securing of military information and the maintenance of military attachés abroad.

An urgent recommendation was made by Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, for more officers and men for that branch of the Service, during the hearings on Dec. 5. He recommended the increase provide for at least 564 officers and 10,000 men, and said: "We have the best coast defense material in the world, and the only reason it is not efficient is because it is not properly manned."

General Weaver explained that men had been withdrawn from the coast defenses in the United States to be sent to Hawaii, the Philippines and the Canal Zone. He admitted that the guns used in coast defenses were of a pattern of 1890, but that the superior range finding equipment, heavier projectiles and long range would make it competent to resist any attacking fleet. General Weaver hinted that there was no basis for the suggestion that there was a lack of ammunition. He also admitted when questioned that he had not taken into consideration the great siege guns brought into action in the European war by the German forces.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., assured the committee that we have no reason to be uneasy on account of artillery. He stated he had not seen models of the 16-inch German field guns and did not contemplate experimenting with these big guns, which had been used by the Germans for a special purpose, that of smashing the forts in Belgium. It is an engineering feat to move these guns.

"I have understood," said Representative Kahn, "that this same gun which the Germans are using, or one practically the same, was invented by an American named Gathmann and that it was offered to the War Department and the Navy Department."

"There is no invention about building a big gun," returned General Crozier; "anybody can do that. Gathmann's gun was a very different affair from this gun. His original model embodied many newfangled notions." He added that the Gathmann gun, which depended on a projectile bursting on contact, was of much less efficiency than the service gun with an armor piercing projectile.

Discussing field artillery, General Crozier said that the Bureau of Ordnance was at present experimenting with field howitzers of 7½ and 9½-inch caliber, and these would be able to move with a mobile army. At present

the field artillery is supplied with 3-inch and 6-inch guns. Of these there are now 860 in service or ordered. He expects to increase the number to 912 during the next year, and he estimates 1,292 guns as the maximum needed. "We think our field guns are as good as any in the world," said the General.

The War Department has only thirty-eight per cent. of the estimated needed reserve ammunition for the field guns on hand, but this will be increased to sixty per cent. within the year. The supply for each gun contemplated is about 1,800 rounds, and under the present plan of appropriations the proper amount would be on hand in four years. In time of war, General Crozier estimated, the government plants and private factories in the country could turn out 400,000 rounds in six months and 130,000 rounds a month thereafter.

"If you were in a war would that be enough?" asked Representative Avis, of West Virginia.

"Well, the ammunition plants are being enlarged right along," said General Crozier. "They are meeting an increased demand."

"Are they selling through Canada?" asked Representative Kahn.

"They are selling to somebody."

General Crozier said that automobile manufacturers in this country were now turning out armored automobiles which were being sold to a European Power now at war through Canada.

"What?" suggested Representative Kahn. "We are asked to pray for peace and yet we furnish armored cars to a belligerent to further war?"

(Hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill appear on a later page.)

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S OPINION.

The Secretary of War can depend upon Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to support the recommendations of his annual report. In an interview on this subject Senator Chamberlain said:

"I am very much pleased with the annual report of the Secretary of War. It is a departure from the usual commonplace report and contains suggestions of great value to the country and to the Army. If the suggestions made are carried out by Congress it will place the country in a better state of preparedness against attack or invasion than it has been at any time since the Civil War."

"While the Secretary does not advocate a large standing Army he does express a very strong conviction that the enlisted personnel of the Army should be increased by at least 25,000 men, and that methods should be adopted for the training of more civilians to become officers in case of necessity. He insists, too, that some system should be adopted for creating a reserve."

"At the last session of Congress I introduced a resolution to authorize the President to raise the organization of the Regular Army in time of war or when war is imminent, or on other occasions of grave national emergency requiring the use of the Regular Army, to the prescribed statutory maximum strength, and suspending the restriction of law limiting the total enlisted force of the line of the Army to 100,000. This resolution passed the Senate, and if it passes the House it will be instrumental in putting into effect the recommendation of the Secretary for an increase in the enlisted personnel of the Army. I am as much opposed as is the Secretary of War to a large standing Army, and I agree with him that it should be maintained on a peace basis at the highest state of efficiency, both in men and in material."

"I would go further than the Secretary, in recommending the creation of an adequate reserve. Every educational institution in the country which receives money from the national treasury ought to be required to adopt as a part of its curriculum a proper training of the student body in the handling and use of guns. This is being done in most of the agricultural colleges of the country and most excellent results are being obtained. Following the example of the Government in this regard, every state in the Union which appropriates money for the support of its universities ought to adopt the same course as to the young men attending these institutions. It may be that none of these young men would ever follow arms as a profession, but the training suggested would have a most beneficial effect and educate in the use of arms the young men who come from every walk in life, and who would, in the very nature of things, make the most efficient soldiers in case of need."

"The importance of the National Guard of the several states as a reserve upon which the first call is required to be made ought not to be overlooked. The Secretary calls attention to this branch of the Service, and his suggestions are most pertinent. I introduced a bill at the last session of Congress to strengthen the National Guard, and it, too, deserves and ought to receive favorable action at the hands of Congress; and this will be a strong factor in the creation of a reserve which might be safely relied upon in case of emergency."

"I hope that the report of the Secretary will receive the earnest attention of every member of Congress, and that some, at least, of the suggestion made by him may be crystallized into statute."

The resolution providing for an increase of the Army to its maximum strength, referred to by the Senator, did not contain, as introduced by him, the restriction of this increase to the time of war, and this restriction was added in committee. It should be removed, for action under it as it stands would be virtually an announcement that the country was preparing for war.

EIGHTH BRIGADE COMBAT PROBLEM.

As a culmination to the season's training in musketry the 8th Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, held a combat problem at El Paso, Texas, on Nov. 10, which was unique in our Army. All arms of the Service were represented, and real ball cartridges and shrapnel were fired. The troops participating were the 6th, 16th and 20th Infantry, one squadron of the 15th Cavalry, one battalion of the 6th Field Artillery and Co. I, Signal Corps.

The tactical situation was as follows: A red force of two regiments of Infantry and two batteries of Field Artillery operating against El Paso had taken a defensive position about a mile north of the city to meet an attack by an approaching blue brigade. The position of the red force was outlined by almost 800 targets of the stationary and disappearing type, controlled from a central station planned and commanded by Capt. J. N. Pickering, 16th Inf. The wiring for the problem was done with such care and skill by Co. I, Signal Corps, that not a single wire was cut or broken. In all about

100,000 rounds of ball cartridges, caliber .30, and about 120 rounds of shrapnel were fired, and it speaks well for discipline and training of the brigade that not a single mishap marred the exercise.

The attack simulated war conditions as nearly as possible, every possible advantage being taken of cover, and the use of signals to maintain communication between the different elements of the command was insisted on. Certain important defects in organization and equipment were developed and the state of training of the brigade as to the duties on the battle line was clearly shown. The country in the vicinity of El Paso is especially well suited to exercises of this nature, and several thousand civilians took advantage of this opportunity to witness a most interesting problem. It is unfortunate that our Army does not have more of these exercises, because their educational value to the military as well as the civilians is incalculable. Great credit is due Brigadier General Pershing and his entire command for the excellent manner in which this problem was conceived and executed.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The most prominent topic in the daily papers, next to that of the war in Europe, is that of our want of preparation for war and what can be done to make good the deficiency. Most of the papers take a very sensible view of the situation, and the general concert of opinion is in the line of prompt and efficient action. There are a certain number of eminent clergymen, earnest social workers, college presidents who come forward to protest against any inquiry into the military condition of this nation which will necessarily be the first step toward supplying our ships and forts with sufficient ammunition. "Preparedness," they allege, is no real prevention for war. Therefore, they reason, let us avoid preparation. The idea of these worthy gentlemen seems to be the application of Christian Science methods to the Government. We do not intend this as any reflection upon beliefs which are held so sincerely by many earnest men, but we doubt whether Christian Scientists themselves would hold that their method of ignoring disagreeable facts is applicable to the administration of the affairs of a great nation. The faith upon which they rely is to be individual, and not corporate.

Several societies are being organized for the purpose of taking part in the work of arousing public attention to our national needs. One of these is the American Defense League, the secretary of which is Mr. Frederic Drew Bond. The constitution of the league declares that "the particular objects for which the association is formed are to promote the efficiency of the U.S. Army and Navy; to bring about the enlargement and strengthening of our military defenses; to create and foster public opinion and bring about legislative action in favor of a larger and more efficient Army, Navy and air fleet; and, in general, to do anything and all things designed to render the United States more secure from foreign attacks and to do anything and all things needful to carry out such design. There shall be five classes of members: Benefactors, paying \$1,000; founders, paying \$100; life, paying \$25; contributing, paying \$5 yearly, and active, paying yearly \$1. Chapters, or branches, of the league may be formed in any locality, subject to the approval of the board of governors."

Another society in process of formation is the National Security League, which is composed thus far of a hundred men, all well known and influential and many of them of international reputation. The chairman of the league is Mr. S. Stanwood Menken. At a second meeting of the league, held at the Hotel Belmont on Tuesday, Dec. 8, the following was adopted as a statement of the object and aims of the league:

"First. To urge upon Congress an exhaustive investigation into the defensive condition of this country. The league, it was pointed out, has no method for doing this to propose, being ready and willing to assist any inquiry that in the wisdom of Congress may be decided upon. In this connection it was pointed out that the committee and the organization are entirely non-partisan and not committed to any bill now before Congress nor to any means proposed so long as the facts may be obtained.

"Second. They will urge as the outcome of the inquiry a practicable policy for creating a national defense and a scientific work thereon."

Mr. Menken states that he is much gratified at the manner in which the movement to bring about an inquiry had grown. "It will spread to Brooklyn, Chicago and Philadelphia within a week," he explained. "Men of responsibility, members of peace societies, none of whom can be accused of militarism or jingoism, will signify their approval. They come from all over the country. They say, 'Let the people learn how we stand.' The league has that for its purpose in addition to calling for a scientific, comprehensive policy." At the meeting on Tuesday the chairman was authorized to appoint various committees on the Army, the Navy, the Militia, legislation, etc.

In spite of the efforts to the contrary of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the National Civic Federation, at the conclusion of its annual meeting Dec. 5, unanimously passed a resolution recommending that Congress create a council to consider, decide and report to Congress what legislation is necessary to provide for the national defense. The resolution carries with it a direction that the president of the federation appoint a commission to appear before the proper committees of Congress to urge the adoption of the resolution.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

The principal military attraction at the Horse Show in New York city this week in aid of the war sufferers of Belgium was the splendid exhibitions of Troop I, 2d U.S. Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., under command of Lieut. George H. Brett. The troop, which was composed of clean-cut young men, won storms of applause at each performance for their work in military drills, rough riding, musical rides and saber exercises. Very few officers of the Army participated in the competitions and few from the National Guard.

On the opening day, Dec. 7, an interesting event was the Army challenge cup ride, in full equipment, from the stables of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., at Van Cortlandt Park, to Madison Square Garden, where the show was held. The distance, twelve miles, was covered by Corpl. A. S. Blodgett, Squadron A, on Aeroplane, a black gelding, in fifty-five minutes. First Sergt. Arthur Hoffman, Battery D, 1st F.A., N.G.N.Y., was second.

Cœur de Lion, a big chestnut, owned by Lieut. Charles

Walker Stewart, 5th U.S. Cav., won fourth place on Dec. 7 in the class for hunters not over six years of age and up to carrying 180 pounds to hounds. During the competitions of Dec. 8 Col. W. J. Nicholson, 2d U.S. Cav., appeared in the class for jumpers, riding George Guyon, a chestnut gelding owned by Captain Burroughs, 2d U.S. Cav. At the second jump his mount stumbled and the Colonel was thrown. He was instantly on his feet unhurt, however, and remounted. On his second round his horse reared, and as Colonel Nicholson was bending forward the animal's head came into contact with his rider's forehead. The Colonel then fell from his saddle, apparently momentarily stunned. Helped to his feet, however, he soon regained his strength, vaulted again into the saddle and finished the round without further misfortune. He bore the entry number 13.

In the final tests for the jumper class first prize went to Sophomore, owned and ridden by Lieut. Fred C. Wallace, 3d Field Art., U.S.A. Eight starters went over the jumps. Capt. J. M. Burroughs, 2d U.S. Cav., piloted Secuga, his bay gelding, over the bars in faultless style. A good display of clean jumping was made also by Lieut. Daniel D. Pullen, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. He rode his big brown gelding Florentine. In the afternoon, judged for school education and general military accomplishments, the judges finally gave the blue ribbon to Captain Burroughs's Secuga, the red to Sir William Pierson, a chestnut gelding owned and ridden by Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav., U.S.A., from Front Royal, Va.; the third honor to Sir Dawn, owned and ridden by Lieut. Desmore O. Nelson, 2d U.S. Cav., and the fourth to Florentine, ridden by Lieutenant Pullen. Among the entrants who rode unplaced were Lieut. Fred C. Wallace, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., mounted on Sophomore, winner in the open class for jumpers on Dec. 8, and Corpl. Alden S. Blodgett, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y.

Colonel Nicholson on Dec. 10 enjoyed a notable change of luck. While riding Captain Burroughs's chestnut, George Guyon, which threw him on Dec. 8, the Colonel won the blue ribbon after riding him faultlessly in a class for officers' heavyweight chargers, judged both for their field performance over hurdles and for their school education as military mounts. Second honor was won by Tam o' Shanter, ridden by Capt. Leonard B. Smith, 1st F.A., N.G.N.Y.; third went to Cœur de Lion, owned by Lieut. C. W. Stewart, 5th Cav., U.S.A., and fourth to Gunga Din, Lieut. A. H. Carter, 3d U.S. Field Art.

EXPERT OPINION ON HORSE BREEDING.

Gen. John B. Castleman, of Kentucky, a Cavalry officer in the Confederate Army, and for twenty-five years president of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, attacks a recent government publication in an article in the Louisville Courier-Journal. In 1860, the beginning of the terrible war between the states, this country possessed, General Castleman tells us, approximately 5,000,000 of horses. There were destroyed in service and in battle and used in the United States armies and the Confederate State armies about 1,200,000 horses during the four years of that war. He further says:

"There was no inability upon the part of any section of the country to furnish the horses for that terrible war. There were destroyed each year more than 250,000, and yet the farmers producing them furnished, upon requisition of the two Governments, all that each Government needed. And yet it is that now, after fifty years have passed and peace has reigned throughout the land, and the horses have gone on increasing in number, bred under the directions of the farmers of the country, until to-day we possess 23,000,000 of horses, more than four times what we had in 1860, and nearly one-fourth of all the horses of the world.

"And now, with this great result achieved by the farmers of the country as one of their contributions to the country's wealth and the country's service, one observes with amazement the lengthy report embodying the theories of inexperienced government officials on the 'Science of Breeding' horses and the urgent needs of the United States, to be achieved under their direction, in compliance with their recommendations. There is found in Circular 178, of Department of Agriculture, the endorsement, Approved, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., March 10, 1911. This would be amusing if it were not dangerous.

"In proof of this we do not find the representative of animal industry of the Agricultural Department taking government stallions into our poorer counties as an inducement to the farmer to get good mares and to breed and raise horses, but the government stallions are placed in the studs in our best horse producing communities, where the government stallion cannot be needed and where his presence merely serves to discourage the average stallion owner.

"We have the further discouragement from the Government in refusing to pay us more than \$150 per horse, while the Government has not been able to bring horses to three years old on the government breeding farms for less than about \$1,000 each. We cannot raise horses for \$150. It is only necessary, therefore, for the Government to announce what is needed and to announce a fair price to be paid, say, \$250, in the open market, and all horses needed will be bred and furnished by the multitude of experienced farmers and at one-third or one-fourth the cost of government breeding. Mark you, it is not what the Government in pursuit of theories can do, but it is what the Government threatens to do.

"After years of endeavors three government breeding farms, conducted at the expense of taxpayers, cannot produce in two years enough foals to mount one platoon. Yet they are scaring from the field of production an army of small breeders, who in the aggregate would annually mount a brigade of cavalry and equip a regiment of field batteries. It therefore behooves our Government to stop the discouraging government theorists from scaring our farmers by impractical schemes which are nevertheless resulting in frightening thousands of farmers into ceasing to breed one-half the number of mares which has been their rule to breed."

The Secretary of the Navy has commended James McGrath, ship's cook, first class, and Charles W. Perkinson, seaman, both of the U.S.S. Marietta, for their gallantry in rescuing a shipmate. A seaman on one of the steam launches was knocked overboard by one of the bow mooring lines of the Marietta, which struck him with sufficient force to stun him and he would have been drowned but for the prompt action of the two men who jumped overboard without removing any of their clothing or shoes.

DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN SQUADRON.

In a battle in the South Atlantic Ocean on the morning of Dec. 8, 1914, off the Falkland Islands, a British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee met and defeated the German squadron it had been seeking under Admiral Count von Spee. The German flagship Scharnhorst and her sister ship, the Gneisenau, armored cruisers of 11,600 tons each, were both sunk, as was also the smaller German light cruiser Leipzig, a vessel of 3,250 tons. The German cruiser Nürnberg, which with the Dresden was also in the fight, ran away toward its close, and was pursued by British ships. The Nürnberg was sent to the bottom. The Dresden was still being pursued at last accounts. It is the most important naval battle of the war.

The loss of life on the German ships is probably very heavy. It is thought that Admiral von Spee went down with all on board of his ship, as no mention is made of the rescue of any of the survivors of the Scharnhorst, while it is officially stated that some survivors were rescued from the Gneisenau and Leipzig. The total complement of the four sunken ships was 2,111 officers and men. The casualties on the British ships are reported light.

Full details of the fight are awaited with interest. The only facts at present available are in the following brief announcement made by the British Admiralty:

"At 7:30 a.m. on the 8th of December the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee. An action followed, in the course of which the Scharnhorst, flying the flag of Admiral Count von Spee, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig were sunk. The Dresden and the Nürnberg made off during the action and are being pursued. Two colliers also were captured. The Vice Admiral reports that the British casualties are very few in number. Some survivors have been rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig."

Later advices announce that the German cruiser Nürnberg, while attempting to escape was sunk by units of the British squadron the same day. This information was contained in the following official statement of the British Admiralty on Dec. 10:

"A further telegram has been received from Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee reporting that the Nürnberg was also sunk on Dec. 8, and that the search for the Dresden is still proceeding. The action lasted for five hours, with intervals. The Scharnhorst sank after three hours and the Gneisenau two hours later. The enemy's light cruisers scattered, and were chased by our cruisers and light cruisers. No loss of any British vessel is reported."

Unofficial reports received in Buenos Ayres say that the Dresden has been cornered in the Strait of Magellan.

The composition of the British force under Admiral Sturdee is not known, as for strategic reasons it is being kept secret. It must have been a powerful and speedy one, however, and probably included two or three battle cruisers. The five German ships in battle were the ones that by the superior strategy of Admiral von Spee destroyed the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth under Admiral Cradock off the Chilean coast on Nov. 3 with all on board. This loss has been amply avenged by Admiral Sturdee, who has turned the tables in a crushing stroke in masterful manner.

The armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are bad losses to the German navy, as they were the most powerful of her vessels known to be at large. For ships of their size and armament they were two of the fastest cruising warships afloat, both being able, under forced draught, to exceed twenty-three knots. Their main batteries consisted of eight 8.2-inch guns, two each mounted in one turret forward and the other aft. The other four guns were in barbettes, one to a barbette, the barbettes being placed amidships, two on the port and two on the starboard side. They could fire six of the 8-inch guns on broadside, and four ahead and astern. The secondary battery of each ship was made up of six 5.9-inch and twenty 3.4-inch guns. Each was equipped with four submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes, one forward, one aft, and one in each broadside. Each ship displaced 11,420 tons, and equipped and in commission each cost close on \$6,000,000. They had an armor belt of six inches amidships, four and three-quarters at the bow, four inches aft and a two-inch armored deck. The conning tower had eight inches. Each vessel was 449 feet long on the waterline, with a beam of 71 feet. They carried 2,000 tons of coal and 200 tons of oil.

The Nürnberg had a speed of 23.5 knots, a displacement of 3,450 tons and a complement of 295 officers and men. Her length on the waterline was 354 feet and her beam forty-four feet. She carried ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her normal cruising radius was 5,500 knots. She was completed in 1908.

The Leipzig was an unarmored cruiser, 341 feet on the waterline, with a beam of 43½ feet. Her speed was twenty-three knots, and she had ten 4.1-inch guns and ten 1-pounders. She had a displacement of 3,250 tons and had two submerged torpedo tubes. She was completed in 1906, and her complement was 286 officers and men. Her maximum coal capacity was 800 tons.

The Dresden is an unarmored cruiser of twenty-five knots and of 3,600 tons. The Dresden, Karlsruhe and Strassburg and the converted cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prince Eitel are the only German warships now known to be at large, and that these will soon be destroyed or seek internment in some neutral port is a foregone conclusion. It is not unlikely, however, that the slippery Karlsruhe may again be able to make her mark on British commerce before her end comes.

Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Charles Doveton Sturdee, commander of the British squadron, is a veteran of the Egyptian campaign of thirty-two years ago and considered one of the ablest officers in the British navy. He was born on June 9, 1859, and entered the navy in 1871, and his first important war service was in the Egyptian campaign of 1882.

Admiral von Spee, the commander of the German cruisers, was noted as a naval strategist and was said to have played an important part in drawing up the German naval plans which went into effect automatically at the outbreak of the war and enabled German cruisers which were widely scattered over the Pacific to come together in spite of the fact that their communication with Berlin had been cut off, and it was impossible for their commanders to receive orders from headquarters.

HEARINGS BEFORE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

In his testimony before the House Naval Committee on Dec. 10 on the Naval Appropriation bill Secretary of the Navy Daniels said:

"I stand for the regular normal rate of construction. If the revenues of the country were sufficient to provide it, I should favor authorizing four new battleships this year."

This came after the committee had examined the Secretary regarding the differences between his views and those of the General Board. The Board's recommendations in 1903 were for two battleships a year until 1913 to give a total of forty-eight in 1919. As Congress appropriated for only one during a number of years, four were asked for to make good the deficiency. Secretary Daniels said there are now forty battleships built, building and authorized. He made clear his belief that there should be an increase in the number of submarines. The Secretary recommended that the appropriation of \$130,000 to provide for a medical reserve be cancelled and the amount be allowed for him to begin organizing a regular naval reserve. Admiral Dewey estimated the available number of trained men who might be placed in a reserve at 38,000. Such a reserve would be small, comparatively. At the next session of Congress, said the Secretary, "I shall ask for authority to proceed with the organization of such a reserve. All retired officers are now being registered with that purpose in mind." "We have enough men now in the Navy," continued the Secretary. "I do not think we ought to have all the men that would be required to man all the vessels we have, but simply all the available fighting ships."

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, brought up the subject of disarmament. Secretary Daniels said that no one nation could expect to accomplish such a reform, and that until it was accomplished the United States could not cease to maintain the strength of its Navy.

"Don't you think," asked Mr. Butler, "that at the end of the present war disarmament will come? Don't you think it ought to?"

"It is to be hoped," replied the Secretary, "that the belligerents, in their exhausted condition after the war, will be disposed to consider placing a limit on armament."

"Wouldn't we be in a better position to propose disarmament," asked Mr. Butler, "if we were to stop building battleships?"

"I think it would be unwise," replied Mr. Daniels, "to act differently in any particular now than we acted before the war. It would be a great mistake now to say that because we thought that by building large navies the Powers had not averted war we should stop building. I think we would be in far better condition to propose disarmament if we kept on."

The Secretary also gave some interesting testimony on the subject of submarines, which we reserve for another week.

TESTIMONY OF REAR ADMIRAL FLETCHER.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., in his testimony before the Naval Committee declared that the European war had not shown that the submarine has any decisive value. A "skilful enemy" need not give this weapon the opportunity to cause havoc, he said, and though spectacular and affecting the imagination of the world, the submarine is still lacking in the power to determine a conflict. Instead, battleships will still remain the deciding factors of a war. Control of the seas is not materially affected by the number of submarines operated by a belligerent, and that while Germany might gain some more advantage by a larger number of submarines to operate in the North Sea, the advantage would not be proportionate to the amount of the increase in number.

In reply to Mr. Hobson, the Admiral said that submarines could seriously obstruct the enemy's battleships in their operations and could make the enemy's battleships resort to a great deal of "inconvenience and disadvantage."

"Nevertheless," insisted Mr. Hobson, "no German battleships can venture into the sea so long as the battleships of another nation control the sea."

"That," replied the Admiral, "seems to be the controlling factor in the situation."

Admiral Fletcher said that only one submarine on the Atlantic coast is now in fit battle condition. Others are undergoing repairs and should be ready some time in February. He estimated that forty or fifty effective submarines on the Atlantic coast and twenty or thirty on the Pacific coast would answer all needs.

Admiral Fletcher considered New York with its fortifications, plus mines, immune from hostile attack.

"The fleet we have to-day is in general in a very satisfactory condition," he said. "As yet no lesson can be drawn from the European war to show that the value of the battleship is any less than before or that it is not the main weapon to decide the conflict in any naval war."

He held that if a fleet kept moving, used its usual guards, plus aeroplanes and searchlights, it would assist materially in locating the submarine. Further than that he would not show how to avoid the peril, claiming that to do so would disclose a military secret.

That submarines thus far have done "no serious damage" in the European war was his contention. He contended that England could not come to America's large ports with her navy and destroy a fleet anchored off the ports.

The submarine undoubtedly is a very valuable adjunct, Admiral Fletcher said. Eventually a defense against the submarine will be found, just as a defense was found against the old style spar torpedo and the automobile torpedo. One defense against the submarine already developed is the airship.

The Admiral said he would recommend, as good policy, eight or ten more submarines for coast and harbor defense.

"Considering the location of this country," asked Representative Bathrick, of Ohio, "do you think that the United States war policy, if there should be a war, should be to have the Navy operations largely on the defensive?"

"Well," replied Admiral Fletcher, "in that event it would leave the enemy free to drive you off the ocean and block all your commerce."

Control of the seas, he said, was not materially affected by the number of submarines operated by a belligerent.

Discussing the question of policy of the U.S. Navy in event of war, Admiral Fletcher reiterated that the American warships should not remain in harbor.

"The fleet," he suggested, "could under this policy remain but in one place. If the fleet adopted a defensive policy only and stayed in one port, the enemy could strike our coast at any point, say one 2,000 miles away. The fleet should not be at any one port, but should be

out at sea and should stay there. That policy would prove the best defense for our coast."

"How far off shore could a most modern battleship lie and effectively shell one of our cities?" asked Representative Stephens, of California.

"Off our coast," answered the Admiral, "the effort would be to obstruct our commerce. On the transatlantic trade routes they could lie 100 or 200 miles off our shores."

"Yes, but I mean to bombard and shell one of our cities," persisted Mr. Stephens.

"They could drop their shells at from eight to twelve miles distance."

"Would a modern battleship attack and bombard a city from that distance if it knew there were some submarines there?"

"No, nor would they ordinarily, even if it were known there were no submarines. There is nothing to be gained by bombarding a city unless occasioned by the occupation of the city by military forces and the presence of forts, and in that case the forts should defend the city itself without the necessity of recourse to the use of submarines."

In reply to a question by Representative Witherspoon, the Admiral said that fortifications and mine defenses at New York would protect the port without submarines.

"Then what is the use of the fleet?" persisted Representative Witherspoon. "Could not the defense be left entirely to fortifications and mine fields?"

"Yes, if you want to give up all of your shipping and abandon foreign commerce," replied the Admiral.

Asked if he thought the United States could successfully resist Japan if the fleet had to defend Hawaii and the Philippines in their waters, the Admiral replied:

"That is a question difficult to answer. I think our more powerful fleet could keep control of the seas as against Japan. But the ability of the fleet alone to defend the Philippines would depend a great deal on conditions. I would not say that the fleet alone could do it."

"Do you believe," asked Representative Gray, "that we, at the present time, should increase our Navy so that we could control the seas?"

"I see no necessity for adopting that policy at the present time," replied the Admiral.

"Then we don't have to build against England, in your opinion," suggested Mr. Gray. "What nations, then, do you think we do have to build against, and —?"

The question was unfinished. Chairman Padgett and several other members objected. The Chairman said he thought the question improper.

"I must be excused from answering that question and would like to have it stricken out," said the Admiral. Mr. Gray withdrew it.

Admiral Fletcher said that if the German regular building program were carried out and the United States continued to build only two battleships a year, Germany would have more modern battleships than the United States in 1919.

"It would be difficult for us to have a building program that would warrant us to hope to catch up with Germany," he added.

Representative Roberts plied the witness with questions regarding the mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet after withdrawal from Mexican water. Admiral Fletcher said the largest number of battleships in Mexican waters at any time was eighteen, with six or seven cruisers.

"What was the military necessity of keeping all those there when the port was occupied by the American authorities and there was no Mexican fleet?" asked Mr. Roberts.

The Admiral asked to be excused from answering this question. He said the United States had been behind the times in the development of air craft and submarine mines, though he would not say that as to submarines. He thought it would be wise to have a liberal appropriation this year for submarine mines, aerial craft, "and auxiliary weapons of that character."

Admiral Fletcher further told the committee that if England chose to war with the United States it would be entirely practical to send submarines across the ocean to dart into an American harbor and assail the American fleet. England has a "nice little supply station" to act as a base of operations 700 miles away from New York harbor—the British island of Bermuda.

"Are you maintaining the same standard in the personnel of the Navy as you always have?" Admiral Fletcher was asked.

"It has never been any higher than it is to-day," replied the Admiral. "The ships, individually, are in a high state of efficiency, as high as they ever have been, and if there is any criticism at all it is because of lack of the usual opportunity to have the ships take their drill exercises together, due to the fleet being busy in Mexico and the West Indies."

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger told the committee that the United States in order to be in the best possible shape for war should equip itself with forty-eight battleships of the first line, 100 submarines, ample air craft of the various types, and an adequate number of auxiliaries, building four battleships a year until 1919 and a corresponding number of submarines and other craft.

Admiral Badger recommended that the United States increase its submarine fleet to 100 vessels. He said that submarines had been recently used with great effect and that they should be used for the coast defense of the United States and insular possessions. The Admiral added that he would not station these submarines in any particular section, but would keep them in flotillas.

Scout work performed by air craft was highly praised by the Admiral. He said they could pick up a submarine at a depth of fifty feet below the surface of the water, as proved by experiments made at Guantanamo, and expressed the opinion that in the open sea aircraft might detect submarines at a greater depth.

Occasion was taken by the Admiral to deny that the Navy had of late neglected target practice. He said there had been elementary ship practice, fleet practice and division practice. He said that there may have been delays in target practice on some ships because of the operations at Vera Cruz, but that the Navy had been neglectful in this regard as represented in some newspapers was entirely without foundation.

Admiral Badger admitted that he doubted the wisdom of the academic courses, and said they were disliked by the men. He said, furthermore, that "school" has to be abandoned when there is any real work for the men to do—such as maneuvers or target practice.

Admiral Badger approved the idea of vocational training for sailors. He said he saw no objection to these courses of study, but the recent commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet was quite unenthusiastic about the study hour in elementary things.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair urged the House Committee on Naval Affairs, that is working on the Navy Appropriation bill, not to yield to the clamor now going up and curtail the battleship program of construction in order to get more subma-

rines. Admitting the remarkable work done by submarines in the European war, where Admiral Watt said they had operated under circumstances particularly favorable for them, the Chief Constructor of the Navy reminded members of Congress that the battleship still had the important part in national defense. Other heads of the Navy Department were before the committee to talk on the needs of their branches of the Service. It was suggested that the Department would increase the estimates for appropriations for the round the world wireless, which has proved satisfactory.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The K-7 and K-8, now at the Mare Island Yard, have been ordered to proceed to San Diego, Cal.

The Fulton was placed in commission at Boston, Mass., and the Neptune at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 7.

The U.S.S. Constellation will undergo certain alterations at the Norfolk Yard before proceeding to Newport, R.I.

The Orion has been ordered placed in full service at the navy yard, Norfolk, on Dec. 28, 1914, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The U.S.S. Albany has been detached from duty with the Pacific Fleet, ordered placed in reserve, and assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Sacramento has been ordered to Tampico as the relief of the Ozark. Upon being relieved by the Sacramento the Ozark will proceed to the New York Yard.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Frank A. Smith, master-at-arms, third class, on board the U.S.S. Denver for swimming to the rescue of a shipmate who sank in about seven feet of water while a member of a swimming party off Corinto, Nicaragua, Oct. 22, 1914.

Philip L. Shenton, boatswain's mate, first class, on board the U.S.S. Tacoma, has been commended for gallantry in rescuing a man who had fallen overboard, and in his descent sustained a blow on the head which rendered him unconscious.

The U.S. collier Jupiter, which left Philadelphia Dec. 4 for Boston, sent this radio message to the Arlington Station at Washington, D.C., Dec. 9: "Due to damage by gale, thick weather and absence of Nantucket lightship, Jupiter steaming for New York. Ship safe. All well." The Jupiter is an electrically driven vessel, and has a displacement of 20,000 tons. She was built on the Pacific coast, only recently having been put in commission.

The mysterious warship reported aground five miles south of Ocean City, Md., on Dec. 6, and which was thought might be the German Karlsruhe or a British warship, was the United States battleship Kansas, but she was not aground. The Kansas moved inside the Delaware Breakwater Dec. 7, when the gale which had prevailed since Dec. 5 subsided a little, and dropped anchor to wait for better weather before trying to steam through the narrow channel to Philadelphia. The Kansas had dropped her anchors to hold her position until the storm abated.

The U.S. transport Hancock, with the 700 marines aboard who have been maintaining peace in San Domingo, has been ordered to Port au Prince. The State Department is now engaged in important negotiations with the Haytian government looking toward American control of the Haytian customs, with the elimination of the present European creditors of that republic, as was done in San Domingo by the convention of 1907. Since Dec. 3 the cable company has reported interruptions in communication with Port au Prince. Although no definite cause for these interruptions was assigned it was presumed that they result from interference with the wires by the Haytians.

Rear Admiral Knight, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., reported to the Navy Department Dec. 8 that five survivors of a wreck off Point Judith Harbor of Refuge had been rescued by the combined efforts of the crew of the Point Judith Life-Saving Station and the U.S. torpedo boat Morris. The wreck occurred on the morning of Dec. 8, and five men had reached the southeast breakwater where they were exposed to great danger. The superintendent of the Life-Saving Station informed the commandant of the naval station that he would attempt the rescue if he was given assurance of assistance after the rescue in towing his boat to safety in the face of a heavy northeast storm which was prevailing. The commandant despatched the U.S.S. Morris, a small torpedo boat, but a very good sea boat, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele, assisted by Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy, U.S.N., which succeeded in towing the life-saving boat to safety. The Morris is a small torpedo boat of only ninety-eight tons and was built in 1897. She is allotted to the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla at Newport.

The appointment of a court of inquiry to inquire into the grounding of the battleship Michigan on Nov. 25, near the Tail of the Horseshoe, a few miles outside of the Virginia Capes, was only to comply with the Navy Regulations. At least, this is the impression of those who are acquainted with the conditions under which the battleship went aground. It is not believed that the accident will be held to be due to any negligence on the part of Capt. A. P. Niblack, the commander of the ship, or any of the officers. Nov. 25 was a very foggy day and the ship was at anchor and went aground when the tide went out. When the tide came up she floated off without any apparent injury, and if the incident had not been reported to the Navy Department the court of inquiry would never have been ordered. The splendid record of Captain Niblack will probably be taken into consideration by the court in rendering its opinion. The court held its first meeting in Philadelphia this week.

Ensign Earl W. Robinson, U.S.N., who was attached to the battleship New Jersey, has been found guilty by a G.C.M. at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., of charges of larceny against him. "He will," says the Boston Transcript, "have to serve five years in state prison at Concord, N.H. Ensign Robinson produced two physicians who testified that he was not responsible because of mental ailments and he denied that he had stolen the money alleged to have been taken, along with other articles missing from officers' quarters on the battleship. Most of the articles were recovered and the money was found to have been deposited with a banker in Robinson's home state, North Dakota." Ensign Robinson was appointed to the Navy July 9, 1906.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy in addition to those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Uncas, sailed Dec. 8 from Norfolk for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brutus, sailed Dec. 8 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Santo Domingo City.

Vulcan, sailed Dec. 4 from Beirut, Asia Minor, for Hampton Roads, Va., via Naples, Italy.

Culgoa, sailed Dec. 8 from Cape Haitien, Haiti, for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

Potomac, sailed Dec. 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Colon.

Sacramento, sailed Dec. 9 from Provincetown, Mass., for Key West, Fla.

Terry and Perkins, arrived Dec. 9 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Panther, sailed Dec. 9 from Annapolis, Md., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

New Orleans, arrived Dec. 9 at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Washington, sailed Dec. 10 from the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Ontario, sailed Dec. 10 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, New York.

Macdonough, sailed Dec. 9 from Newport, R.I., for New York.

Flusser and Reid, sailed Dec. 10 from Annapolis, Md., for Newport, R.I., en route to Boston.

Preston, sailed Dec. 10 from Annapolis, Md., for New York.

San Francisco, arrived Dec. 10 at Rockland, Maine.

Proteus, arrived Dec. 10 at Lambert Point, Va.

Mars and Saturn, arrived Dec. 10 at San Diego, Cal.

Macdonough, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10.

Prarie and submarines, arrived at Annapolis, Dec. 11.

Arethusa, arrived at Port Arthur, Texas, Dec. 10.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 9, 1914.

Commander to be captain: Charles F. Hughes.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders: Walter S. Turpin, Thomas T. Craven and Henry W. Butler.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Henry G. S. Wallace, James O. Richardson, Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr., and Harry A. Baldrige.

Lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants: Vaughn V. Woodward, Richard S. Edwards, Russell S. Crenshaw, William P. Williamson, Charles G. Davy, Bryson Bruce and Randall Jacobs.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Fredland A. Daubin, William C. Faus, Arthur Barney, Claude S. Gillette, Oscar C. Greene and Mark L. Hersey, jr.

Midshipmen to be ensigns: John M. Creighton and Haiden T. Dickinson.

Warrant officers to be ensigns: Mchrs. Harry J. Reuse and Walter D. Snyder, Btsn. John D. Pennington and Mch. Thomas L. Shannon.

Machinists to be chief machinists: Charles Dunne, Horace E. Burke, Frederick W. Teepe, George J. Lovett and Walter Collins.

Enlisted men to be assistant paymasters: James P. Jackson, Fred C. Craig, Frederick C. Beck, Ralph W. Swearingen and Russell L. Kittrelle.

Citizens to be assistant surgeons, Medical Reserve Corps: Thomas R. Healy, Mass., and Thomas F. Duhigg, Iowa.

Chaplain, with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, to be chaplain, with rank of lieutenant: Sydney K. Evans.

Lieutenant colonel to be colonel, Marine Corps: Theodore P. Kane.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, Marine Corps: Harry W. Weitzel and Ralph E. Davis.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 4.—Lieuts. (J.G.) W. C. Faus, O. C. Greene and F. A. Daubin commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Gun. A. B. Dorsey detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty connection fitting out Nevada and duty on board when commissioned.

Gun. E. Wenk detached Missouri; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

DEC. 5.—Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson transferred to retired list from Dec. 15, 1914; statutory retirement age, sixty-two.

Capt. M. Johnston detached Naval War College; to commandant, navy yard, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller detached navy yard, N.Y.; to Delaware as gunnery officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. R. Pierce detached command D-2; to connection fitting out M-1 and duty in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. R. M. Emmet detached Henley; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Naval Constr. H. T. Wright detached assistant inspector of hull material, Eastern District of Pennsylvania; to navy yard, New Orleans, La.

Paymr. R. B. Westlake detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Btsn. A. Seekts to Ranger.

Chief Gun. E. W. Furey detached Kansas; to Ohio.

Mach. P. Hotchkiss detached Salem; to San Francisco.

Chief Carp. J. A. Lord detached navy yard, N.Y.; to Virginia.

Carp. C. P. Baker detached Virginia; to treatment Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Gun. R. J. Miller detached Ohio; to Kansas.

Pharm. P. J. Waldner to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pharm. H. A. Harris to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Note.—Paymr. Clerk Henry Minkler, retired, died at Newport, R.I., Dec. 4, 1914.

DEC. 7.—Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson detached all duty; to home.

Comdr. R. K. Crank detached Naval War College; to Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. McCrary detached special duty, Grayford, Eng.; to temporary duty, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Spafford resignation accepted, to take effect Dec. 10, 1914.

Lieut. S. C. Hooper detached assistant to Naval Attaché, London, Eng.; to temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Crosby to New York.

Ensign L. D. Pickering detached Nebraska; to Yankton.

Surg. J. S. Taylor detached Illinois; to Rhode Island.

Chief Mach. F. J. Korte transferred to the retired list from Dec. 3, 1914.

Chief Carp. M. Pate detached navy yard, Norfolk; to Tallahassee.

DEC. 8.—Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Everson detached Hannibal; to Brooklyn.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Davis detached Arkansas; to Balch.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. W. Clark detached Arkansas; to Mayrant.

Ensign H. T. Bartlett detached works Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass.; to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign W. D. Seed detached North Dakota; to Hannibal.

Ensign A. V. Pickhardt detached New York; to Paducah.

Ensign W. A. Riedel detached Hannibal; to Benham.

Ensign A. L. Morgan detached Paducah; to New Jersey.

Ensign R. J. Weeks detached Florida; to Paducah.

Ensign E. C. Sweeney detached Hannibal; to Virginia.

Ensign E. W. Hanson detached South Carolina; to Hannibal.

Ensign H. J. Shields detached Delaware; to Olympia.

Ensign F. L. Rieckhoff detached Hannibal; to Mayrant.

Ensign M. Hudson detached South Carolina; to Hannibal.

Ensigns W. I. Causey and J. Wilber detached Virginia; to Hannibal.

P.A. Surg. H. F. Lawrence to temporary duty, Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. Clerk W. R. Parker appointed; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Note.—Capt. James H. Perry, retired, died at New York, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1914.

Note.—In orders to officers, published Nov. 30, Ensign C. A. Lockwood should have been shown as having been assigned to A-2 instead of A-1.

DEC. 9.—Comdr. A. C. Kavanaugh detached Naval War College; to navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. O. Hill to navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. J. Peyton to radio station, Miami, Fla.

Ensign T. L. Shannon detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to San Francisco.

Ensign R. E. Schuirman detached radio station, Miami, Fla.; to Olympia.

Ensign T. C. Slingshuff detached Connecticut; to Washington.

Chief Gun. J. F. Carmody detached Alabama; to Maine.

P.A. Surg. G. E. Thomas detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.; to navy yard, Portsmouth.

Asst. Paymr. J. B. Ewald detached Milwaukee; to Prometheus.

Btsn. W. F. McFarlane detached Pittsburgh; to Prometheus.

Btsn. J. L. Thomas to Pittsburgh.

Mach. E. G. Hersinger detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Colorado.

Mach. J. R. Bradshaw detached Washington; to Neptune.

Paymr. Clerk W. R. Parker appointed to navy yard, New York.

DEC. 10.—Capt. E. Simpson to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Comdr. J. M. Reeves detached command Annapolis; to command Oregon.

Comdr. J. H. Holden detached San Diego; to command Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman detached South Dakota; to San Diego.

Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Tozer to South Dakota.

Ensign W. S. Hogg detached West Virginia; to radio officer, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Paymr. C. Conard to home.

Chief Carp. P. E. Treutlein detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Carp. H. F. McCarty detached Bath Iron Works; to Virginia.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 5.—Major W. G. Powell, A.P.M., detached 4th Regiment, San Diego, Cal.; resume duties Pay Office, San Francisco.

Capt. J. F. Fentill detached 4th Regiment and duty Puget Sound; to command Naval Prison, Mare Island.

Capt. W. W. Low detached Rhode Island; to 3d Co., 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. M. E. Shearer detached 4th Regiment; to receiving ship, Puget Sound.

First Lieuts. D. M. Randall and L. W. Hoyt to temporary duty 4th Regiment, San Diego.

First Lieut. C. P. Meyers to command Marine Barracks, Key West.

First Lieut. A. D. Rorex detached 4th Regiment and marine barracks, Puget Sound; to marine detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

First Lieut. A. A. Racicot, jr., detached 1st Brigade; to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth.

Second Lieut. R. E. Messersmith detached marine detachment, American Legation, Managua; to Marine Barracks, Washington.

Second Lieut. C. A. E. King detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Michigan.

Second Lieut. P. C. Marmion detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to New Hampshire.

Second Lieut. L. B. Stephenson detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Vermont.

Second Lieut. J. L. Mayer detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to South Carolina.

Second Lieut. C. H. Metcalf detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Nebraska.

Second Lieut. J. C. Pierce detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Utah.

Second Lieut. A. H. Turner detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

Second Lieut. N. C. Bates detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Florida.

Second Lieut. J. B. Sebre detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to 4th Regiment, San Diego.

Second Lieut. P. T. Case detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Louisiana.

Second Lieut. T. A. Secor detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Virginia.

Second Lieut. V. E. Stack detached 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Connecticut.

DEC. 7.—Lieut. Col. L. H. Moses to command Marine Barracks, New York, upon arrival in United States.

Major O. S. Hill to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Major R. H. Dunlap detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. E. O. Underwood detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. E. P. Fortson detached 1st Brigade; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. C. Campbell detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. W. W. Low orders Dec. 5 revoked.

First Lieut. E. H. Brainard detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. R. S. Keyser detached language attaché, Tokio, Japan; to United States.

First Lieut. T. S. Claue detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. H. M. Butler detached Marine Barracks, New Orleans; to U.S.S. New York.

First Lieut. H. W. Stone detached 1st Brigade; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieuts. V. I. Morrison and S. P. Budd detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. C. L. Gawne detached 1st Brigade; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. F. S. N. Erskine detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. D. B. Roben detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. A. R. Sutherland detached 1st Brigade; to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. F. L. Martin detached Virginia; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. F. R. Hoyt detached Louisiana; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. H. L. Smith detached New Hampshire; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. C. D. Barrett detached New Jersey; to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

DEC. 9.—Col. J. A. Lejeune detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Headquarters, U.S. Corps.

Capt. H. C. Snyder detached U.S.S. Washington and 5th Regiment; to duty in charge Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

Capt. F. A. Ramsey detached Marine Barracks, Charleston; to U.S.S. Oregon.

Capt. J. K. Tracy detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to the United States.

First Lieut. R. W. Voeth detached Marine Barracks, Washington; to U.S.S. Cincinnati.

First Lieut. J. P. Wilcox detached Marine Barracks, Charleston; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. R. E. Davis commissioned from June 15, 1914.

First Lieut. H. W. Weitzel commissioned from July 12, 1914.

Second Lieut. E. H. Morse detached Vermont; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. W. B. Sullivan detached Utah; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. G. K. Shuler detached North Dakota; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. A. H. Turner orders to Guam revoked.

Second Lieut. C. H. Metcalf orders to Nebraska revoked.

Major N. H. Hall detached Marine Barracks, New York; to command Marine Barracks.

Capt. T. H. Brown detached Publicity Bureau, New York; to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington.

First Lieut. R. L. Shepard detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. G. W. Van Hoose detached Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

DEC. 10.—Capt. E. T. Dryer detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymaster's Clerk M. S. Hirschorn appointment revoked.

Capt. E. B. Cole and W. N. Hill detached Marine Barracks, Boston; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. T. C. Turner detached Marine Barracks, Washington; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. F. F. Roberts detached New Jersey; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. J. B. Berry detached Marine Barracks, New York; to New Jersey.

First Lieut. A. B. Miller detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieuts. W. O. MacCrone and R. E. Brumbaugh detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. R. D. Lowell detached Marine Barracks, Washington; to 1st Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. C. B. Taylor detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Utah.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

DEC. 4.—Capt. F. G. Dodge leave revoked, ordered to Marine Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment.

DEC. 5.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft to Unalga for temporary duty.

Capt. G. L. Carden detail to duty in connection Panama-Pacific Exposition extended until Dec. 30.

DEC. 7.—First Lieut. T. M. Molloy to Washington, D.C., on official business.

DEC. 8.—Second Lieut. W. P. Wishaar detached Morrill; to Seminole; granted five days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. C. E. Anstett detached Tuscarora; to Androscoogin; granted ten days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. J. A. Starr detached Morrill; to Gresham; granted ten days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orne detached Tuscarora; to Seminole; granted ten days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. E. Sugden detached Morrill; to Androscoogin; granted twenty days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. G. W. MacLane detached Woodbury; to Gresham.

DEC. 9.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister ordered to New York, N.Y., on official business.

Tuscarora ordered to be placed out of commission.

DEC. 10.—Capt. Commandant E. P. Bertholf to New York, N.Y., on official business.

Constr. J. Q. Walton and 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf to depot, South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Third Lieut. R. Donohue detached Gresham; to Androscoogin for engineering duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Acushnet made a trip from Woods Hole, Mass., Dec. 7, during the great gale, to the six-masted schooner, Alice M. Lawrence, of Portland, Me., on the shoal reef near Nantucket, and though the trip is only one of eighteen miles, thirty-six miles round trip, the Acushnet was from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. in negotiating the distance. There was a sixty-six-mile gale blowing while the Government vessel was making the trip, and it was attended with great peril. As far as Lieutenant Satterlee of the Acushnet could ascertain the crew was still aboard. She was upright on an even keel and had apparently weathered the storm in good shape. The revenue cutter maneuvered about the stranded schooner getting as near as the violent gale would allow. They failed to see any distress signals and were of the opinion that the crew was all right and did not wish to be taken ashore.

Capt. B. M. Chiswell, commanding the cutter Itasca, reports that on Dec. 5 at 7:30 a.m. he received a call for assistance from the U.S. frigate Constellation. The Itasca rendered all the assistance necessary.

The cutter Snohomish went to the assistance of the Puget Sound Mill and Tannery Company, of Port Angeles, Wash., and rescued about \$900 worth of logs that had gone adrift and were liable to become dangerous to navigation.

On Dec. 7 the cutter Itasca towed the schooner Lizzie A. Williams into Hampton Roads, she having been disabled in the gale of Dec. 4.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 1, 1914.

Chaplain and Mrs. James Ossewaarde left Monday for San Francisco for station on Alcatraz Island. Their many friends in the 21st Infantry regretted very much to see them leave.

Mrs. Herbert Gibner, wife of Captain Gibner, gave a sewing party Monday for Mesdames Chase, Brooks, Ossewaarde, Bennett, Hobson, Fry, Rockwell, Grady, Lentz, Richardson, Gill, Rowe, Tierney, King and Parker, jr. Mrs. Bernard Lentz on Friday gave a sewing party in honor of Mrs. James Ossewaarde. Prizes were won by Mrs. James B. Woolnough and Mrs. John B. Richardson.

Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough gave a dinner party Saturday. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Rockwell entertained Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde at dinner. Mrs. John B. Richardson had a table of bridge on Thursday afternoon for Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner, Mrs. John C. Grady, Mrs. William H. Gill and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr. Capt. George S. Tiffany and Capt. Lucius C. Bennett left Thursday for a week's hunting trip.

The Post Bridge Club met Wednesday and the first prize was won by Mrs. George M. Parker. Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, 21st Inf., Capt. A. J. Macnab, 14th Inf., and Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, aid to General Bell, left Thursday on a hunting trip. Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman gave a hop supper for Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Varnum and Miss Varnum, of Portland, and Lieut. Paul W. Newgard. The Musical Club met Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bernard Lentz.

Among those who entertained with dinners on Thanksgiving Day were Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming for twelve guests; Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase for Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry and Lieut. and Mrs. Guy I. Rowe; Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Gill entertained Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, Mrs. John C. Grady and Lieut. H. L. Taylor at a Thanksgiving dinner; Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Rockwell entertained Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough and family.

Irene Hegeman entertained a few at "movie party" in celebration of her birthday on Friday, her guests being Caroline Chase, Matilda Baker, Elizabeth Brook and Dorothy Hegeman. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough entertained Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson at dinner on Saturday.

Ice skating has become a popular diversion since the opening of the new rink in Portland and many of the post people have become enthusiastic over the sport. There was an extra hop on Friday night in the post hop room, which was attended by most of the post people and many from Portland. Music was furnished by colored musicians from Portland, which was quite an innovation.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson and son left Wednesday for San Francisco, whence they sail Dec. 5 for Honolulu, where Lieutenant Richardson will join his new regiment, the 2d Infantry. Mrs. John C. Grady, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John B. Richardson, is house guest of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Gill.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 9, 1914.

This post was cut off from New York by boat from Saturday until Thursday of last week, due to the dense fog, and this week we have been similarly cut off owing to the severe storm sweeping over the Jersey coast. Even the ordnance railroad service has been crippled by the washing out of the roadbed at Highland Beach, but with their usual efficiency this has been surmounted. About a quarter of a mile of the road connecting us with the mainland has been completely washed away, making the post to all intents an island.

Through the efforts of Mrs. J. L. Shepard, the services of the noted cellist, Mr. Edgar Salinger, were obtained as a member of the Army Relief benefit given at Fort Hamilton last week. Mrs. Shepard accompanied him in "Kol Nidrei," of Max Bruch, and "Wiegand," by Brahms, and she played two numbers alone.

Miss Lula Navarro, of Key West, Fla., guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, of the naval torpedo station at Newport, R.I., for six weeks, is now with her aunt, Mrs. L. C. Brinton until after Christmas. Capt. P. D. Bunker recently attended a Lambs' Grist. Lieut. C. A. French was a dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Colvin on Thursday, and on Monday he and Lieut. C. L. Austin dined with Lieut. T. R. Murphy and his sister, Mrs. Brown.

Lieut. S. H. Frank is away on a week's leave. Mrs. Malcolm Young was hostess on Friday at a bowling party and supper for the unmarried members of the post. Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard had as their guest over Thursday Mr. Wendel, of Westchester, N.Y.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THIRD (FINAL) SESSION.

Congress assembled on Dec. 7 for the short term of the Sixty-third Congress.

In the Senate on Dec. 9 a Ship Purchase bill was reported from the Foreign Relations Committee. On motion of Mr. O'Gorman, of New York, an amendment was agreed to that brings the London Convention on Safety at Sea into closer harmony with the La Follette Seamen's bill. This amendment reserves to the United States full right to legislate as it deems fit for the repeal of existing laws for the arrest and return of sailors deserting from foreign ships in American ports.

Representative J. W. Alexander, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has prepared an amendment to the shipping bill which would provide at once a number of Government-owned vessels for use in foreign trade. Judge Alexander would authorize the shipping board contemplated by the original bill, which is to be made up of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Postmaster General, to lease to private companies engaged in maritime commerce any available vessels belonging to the Navy which are not needed in time of peace. There are, he says, several auxiliary vessels and transports which could be impressed into trade at this time if authority existed. It was explained by Judge Alexander that, while the pending shipping measure, if passed, would authorize the board to buy vessels or have them constructed, the great need was for ships that might be put into service immediately. Judge Alexander said that recent attempts to organize shipping companies to fly the American flag in competition with subsidized lines of other countries had failed because of doubt as to whether the new companies could earn a profit on the large initial investment. He believes that if vessels can be chartered at fair prices they will be put into service at an early date, either by existing maritime companies, or by new ones to be formed. He said that it was not expected that the Government should remain in the shipping business after it had been proved that lines were self-supporting.

Estimates presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury put the cost of conducting the Government during the fiscal year 1916, which begins on July 1 next, at \$1,090,775,134. This sum is \$3,392,962 less than the Congressional appropriations for the current fiscal year, ending June 30 next, and \$17,906,643 less than the estimates for the current year. By grand divisions the estimates follow: Legislative establishment, \$7,641,049; Executive, \$31,845,889; Judicial, \$1,240,580; Department of Agriculture, \$20,706,013; Postal Service, \$297,355,164; foreign intercourse, \$4,607,182; military establishment, \$105,866,849; naval establishment, \$142,619,003; Indian Affairs, \$9,533,463; pensions, \$166,100,000; Panama Canal, \$18,931,865; public works, \$79,917,541; miscellaneous, \$82,843,325; permanent annual appropriations, \$121,567,207. With the expectation that the Postal Service will continue to be self-sustaining, the postal item of \$297,355,164 will be deducted as it is returned to the Treasury from postal earnings, leaving the actual total of expenditures at \$793,419,970. In the Interior Department pensions are estimated at \$166,000,000, a three-million-dollar drop since last year. An estimate of \$9,000,000 for the Reclamation Service appears in the estimates for the first time. Congress at the last session passed a law requiring reclamation outlays to be made by appropriation. For fortifying the Panama Canal a total of \$1,942,228 is estimated, an increase of \$817,703 over last year's appropriation. In this estimate is included \$80,000 for searchlights and \$100,000 for reserve equipment. The budget goes light on the score of public buildings, simply asking that the unexpended balances of previous appropriations be reappropriated for the various buildings under construction. The estimate of funds necessary for sites and extensions is \$216,000.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. J. Res. 202, Mr. Lodge.—That a commission is hereby created, to be called the National Security Commission, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the question of the preparedness of the United States for war, defensive or offensive. Said commission shall report to the Congress its findings and shall make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. * * * Provided, That not more than one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives appointed on said commission shall be a member either of the Committee on Military Affairs or of the Committee on Naval Affairs of their respective bodies.

S. J. Res. 206, Mr. Jones.—That in the construction of the Act of May 11, 1912, the period of pensionable service shall be determined by the number of days for which the soldier was paid by the United States during the Civil War, days when he was in desertion to be excepted.

S. Res. 487, Mr. Robinson.—That the Committee on Foreign Relations investigate fully the report contained in the Washington Post that \$75,000 is alleged to have been paid by the Carranza government to two U. S. Senators to cause or induce the withdrawal of United States troops from Vera Cruz; and that said committee report its findings and recommendations to the Senate.

S. Res. 492, Mr. Lewis.—Whereas the records of the Army and Navy Departments disclose that since the fiscal year 1896 more than \$50,000,000 has been appropriated to make up deficiencies in the organization of the Army and Navy; and whereas it is reported in resolutions and proceedings of the House of Representatives that there is no adequate preparation of the Army or Navy for any necessary defense of the Nation of the United States notwithstanding the hundreds of millions of dollars appropriated for national defense: Therefore be it Resolved, That the Committees on Naval Affairs and Military Affairs respectively make investigation as to what manner the sums referred to have been expended, and for what and by whom and to whom, and to investigate and ascertain what has been obtained by and for such moneys as have been expended for preparation for national defense. Resolved, That such investigation and its results shall be reported to the Senate in the due course of the business of the Senate.

S. 6688, Mr. Hitchcock.—That it shall be unlawful and treated as a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States for any person, partnership or corporation to sell or contract to sell, or deliver or contract to deliver, during the existence of war between nations with which the United States is at peace any arms, ammunition, artillery and explosives of any kind whatsoever to be used against a country or nation with which the United States is at peace; and during the existence of war it shall be unlawful to sell for exportation or to export arms, ammunition, artillery and explosives except upon filing with the Secretary of Commerce satisfactory sworn proof that said arms, ammunition, artillery and explosives are not intended to be used in violation of this act. Any person violating this act shall be fined not more than \$100,000 and imprisoned not more than three years, and any arms, ammunition, artillery and explosives the exportation of which is attempted in violation of this act shall be forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer and one-half to the use of the United States.

S. 6690, Mr. Chamberlain.—That the President be, and he is

hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any brigadier general of the Army on the retired list who has held the rank and command of major general of Volunteers and performed the duties incident to that grade in actual warfare, and has been honorably discharged, and who served with credit in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, to the grade of major general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list with the pay of brigadier general on the retired list.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

S. 6691, Mr. Chamberlain.—That there is hereby established a Council of National Defense, consisting of the Secretary of State, who shall be president of the council, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, an officer of the Navy not below the rank of captain to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, the president of the Army War College, and the president of the Naval War College.

Sec. 2. That the said council shall make full investigation of the question of the preparedness of the United States for war and shall prepare and report to the President of the United States for transmission to Congress a general policy of the national defense, and thereafter shall make such recommendations relating thereto as it shall deem necessary.

Sec. 3. That said council shall meet at least once in each calendar year and at such other times as it may be called by the president of the council: Provided, That in times of war said council shall meet upon the call of the president of the United States: And provided further, That for the purpose of said investigation said council is authorized to send for persons and papers, to make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and to administer oaths.

Sec. 4. That for carrying out the purposes of this act such sums of money as may be necessary are hereby appropriated, to be expended upon vouchers signed by the president of the council.

S. 6708, Mr. Martine of New Jersey.—To prohibit the employment of armed men for any purpose by corporations or associations of any kind.

S. 6787, Mr. Jones.—That the death of a soldier of the United States while in the service shall be construed and accepted, for pensionable purposes, as an honorable discharge from the date thereof.

H. J. Res. 377, Mr. Vollmer.—That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to prohibit the export of arms, ammunition and munitions of war of every kind (whether whole or in parts to be later assembled) from the territory or any seaport of the United States until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

H. J. Res. 378, Mr. Bartholdt.—Same as H. J. Res. 377.

TO IMPROVE MILITARY DEFENSES.

H. R. 19439, Mr. Vare.—That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to ascertain without delay the types of dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, fortifications, field and siege artillery and armored automobiles which have demonstrated their superiority in actual recent warfare.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall forthwith cause a survey to be made of the seacoast fortifications of the United States, with a view to installation of new guns of greatest practicable range and power, and shall proceed as speedily as may be to install said guns in accordance with plans which shall provide improved defenses at the seacoast cities and harbors of the United States, in the order of their importance.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War shall procure for the use of the Army five military dirigible balloons of the most improved type, and five hangars and generators therefor; fifty armored automobiles of the most improved type, fifty pieces of field artillery of the most improved type, and twenty siege howitzers of the greatest practicable range and power, and shall distribute said dirigibles and hangars, automobiles, artillery and howitzers among such localities within the United States as shall best promote the national defense.

Sec. 4. That the materials herein provided for shall be constructed within the United States, of domestic materials so far as may be, and contracts for the construction, delivery and installation of said material shall be made only with citizens of the United States.

Sec. 5. The sum of \$5,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

TO IMPROVE THE NAVAL DEFENSES.

H. R. 19440, Mr. Vare.—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to ascertain without delay the types of aeroplanes, hydroaeroplanes, dirigible balloons, and submarine torpedobombs which have demonstrated their superiority in recent naval warfare.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy shall forthwith procure for the use of the U. S. Navy twenty-five aeroplanes, twenty-five hydroaeroplanes, five dirigible balloons, and ten submarine torpedobombs, all of the most improved type, and shall erect hangars and generating plants for said air craft at such places within the United States and its possessions as shall best promote the national defense.

Sec. 3. That the air craft and submarines herein provided for shall be constructed within the United States, of domestic materials so far as may be, and contracts for the construction, delivery and installation of said air craft and submarines shall be made only with citizens of the United States.

Sec. 4. The sum of \$2,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

H. R. 19441, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—Providing for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to be expended for the manufacture of torpedoes at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

H. R. 19548, Mr. Lobeck.—To prohibit individuals, partnerships or corporations in the United States from selling arms, ammunition, artillery and explosives of any kind for exportation during the existence of war except upon proof that said arms, ammunition, artillery and explosives are not to be used in said war against a country with which the United States is at peace.

FOR A PUBLIC SERVICE CORPS.

H. R. 19555, Mr. Hulings.—To organize a Public Service Corps, to be enlisted, organized, assisted, clothed, equipped, drilled, disciplined and governed by regulations adopted by the Secretary of War and approved by the President, and such regulations shall conform as nearly as possible to the U. S. Army regulations. The privates shall be citizens between sixteen and twenty-five years, inclusive, at time of enlistment, and shall be enlisted for one year, and ineligible for re-enlistment, except for promotion, and shall be subsisted and clothed according to U. S. Army regulations and paid \$30 per month. The non-commissioned officers shall be citizens appointed by the regimental commander upon the recommendation of the company commander, and shall be subsisted and clothed according to U. S. Army regulations and shall be paid as follows: Corporals, \$33; sergeants, \$37; first sergeants and sergeants major, \$40 per month. The commissioned officers shall be appointed by the President from the Army or Navy, the National Guard, persons of approved military service or graduates of approved military schools, and shall be paid the same as officers of similar grades in the U. S. Infantry.

The corps shall be fully equipped as for military service in the field and shall be provided with such tools, animals and materials as might be required for construction of roads, trenches, levees, bridges or other military or public works. The corps shall be under constant military discipline, training and control, and shall be kept employed as troops in campaign upon such works of public utility or improvement as the Secretary of War may direct.

The Secretary of War shall designate the work and extent thereof upon which the corps or parts thereof shall be employed, and with approval of the President is authorized to enter into lawful engagements with the proper authorities of the several states whereby any such state shall permit and allow the building or improvement of roads or other public works within the territory of such state for the contribution by such state of cash or materials to an amount which shall not be less than one per centum of the cost of such building or improvement.

WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer left on Friday to go on a four months' leave before proceeding to their new station. Captain Vidmer has been an exceedingly popular and efficient adjutant, and he and Mrs. Vidmer will be much missed. When they went to the railroad station Friday morning there was a crowd of friends there to give them a real Army send-off, the band having been turned out to play a few appropriate airs. Miss Vidmer will stay at West Point for some weeks yet before she rejoins her parents. Richard Vidmer is at school near Philadelphia. Col. and Mrs. Townsley gave a farewell dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, the Cavalry color, yellow, being used in table decorations. Other guests were Major and Mrs. John Bigelow, of Highland Falls; Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Mrs. Householder, Mrs. Mitchell, Colonel Smith and Captain Lindsey. Lieutenant Pullen gave a dinner at the club on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Vidmer and for Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Steese, Captain Sultan and Lieutenant Aleshire.

Mrs. Carter and children, now at Fort Monroe, are to arrive this week to join Captain Carter, adjutant of the Military Academy, who is to occupy the quarters vacated by Captain Vidmer. Mrs. Landon, wife of Major Edwin Landon, C. A. C., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson over Sunday. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guests at dinner were Mrs. Landon, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. North and Captain Carter.

Mrs. S. S. Paine, of Fort Porter, mother of Capt. Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf., was a guest last week of Mrs. Lockwood, who asked Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Wilcox on Thursday afternoon to meet her. On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Fieberger had two tables of cards for Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Gordon, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Miss Katharine Jones, of Saugerties, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird for the week-end.

Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale entertained on Friday evening with a pretty bridge party for Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Muecke, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Miner, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs. The prizes were won by Lieutenant O'Hara, Mesdames MacMillan, Gallagher and O'Hara. After the game Mrs. Butler poured coffee, while Mrs. Miner served salad. Miss Helen Townsley has been in New York and vicinity this week, having been the guest of Mrs. Seligman for a few days and later going on to Fort Hamilton, where she visited Mrs. Pence.

Mrs. B. F. Crawford, of Pasadena, Cal., was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests at dinner were Mrs. Crawford and Major Runcie. Mr. Otho Cushing, the artist, of New York, was the guest of Lieutenant Henderson over Sunday. Miss Elsie Stuart spent the week-end at home with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Stuart. Miss Katherine Taylor, of Washington, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Baird gave a supper party for Miss Taylor and for Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, the Misses Katharine Jones, Marian Townsley, Eleanor Vidmer, Captain and Lieutenants Crawford, Chase, Uhl, Sellick, Erwin and Aleshire.

The Misses Marian and Helen Townsley leave Tuesday for a short visit in Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes, married last week at Washington, visited the post on Sunday. Mrs. Keyes was Miss Leila Harrison, daughter of Mrs. George Harrison. Mrs. Kuhn was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gordon for the week-end. Mrs. Householder had a few ladies in to tea on Monday to meet Mrs. Walker's mother, Mrs. Cary, guest of her daughter for a few weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baird start Dec. 15 on a six weeks' leave, half of which is to be spent with Mrs. Baird's parents, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, in Washington. Later they go to Montclair, N. J., for a three weeks' visit with Lieutenant Baird's family. Major and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott and Mrs. Lott's sister, Miss Betty Mercer, were at the post last week. The Daughters of the Revolution made a pilgrimage to West Point on Monday and met at luncheon at the West Point Hotel. Afterward they went up to the chapel, where Mr. Mayer played on the organ. Their trip was considerably marred by the wretched weather.

A Glee Club for officers is a new organization which is planned to hold meetings every other Monday evening. There are twenty-four members to start with. Lieutenant Godfrey is manager and Mr. Mayer director. Mrs. Jacobs was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "Moving Pictures." Mrs. Cunningham then followed with current events. The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Meade Wildrick.

Capt. and Mrs. Kemper and children, Lucy Ord and John, who have been spending a leave of several months with Mrs. Kemper's brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, have left for their new station at Harrisburg, Pa. Captain McCoy, aid to Gen. Leonard Wood, and Major E. W. Evans visited the post last week. Gen. and Mrs. Rodney Smith have been visiting their son, Lieutenant Smith. Captain Estes has reported for duty; he was the guest of Colonel Smith over Sunday. Lieutenant Peek has also arrived for duty here.

The card clubs met as usual during the week. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained the Monday Evening Club; Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan were hosts of the Wednesday Evening Club; the Tuesday Evening Club met with Mrs. Miner; Mrs. Boak was hostess of the Friday Club; Mrs. Reilly and Mrs. O'Leary were hostesses at the Monday Club last week. Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Shaw this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder start on a month's leave on Thursday; they will visit Lieutenant Householder's family in New Jersey. In the absence of Lieutenant Householder, Lieutenant Hoyt will be officer in charge of the post exchange.

Moving pictures were shown at Cullum Hall on Saturday evening, and an orchestral concert under direction of Mr. Enger was given there on Sunday afternoon. Musician Joseph Miller played a solo at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning, and at the evening service at the old chapel Musician Thompson sang, accompanied by his daughter.

The basketball season opened last Saturday with the defeat by the Cadet team of the Fordham five. The Army five had things pretty much their own way throughout. Boye, Waldron and Baylor starred in some pretty floor work, and Boye's fine passing and shooting was a feature of the Cadets' play. For Fordham, Walsh and Dale did the best work. Toward the finish of the game the Army tried out a number of substitutes. The Army players were: Waldron, MacTaggart, forwards; Boye, center; Howell, Hibbs, guards. Substitutions—Baylor for MacTaggart, Gerhardt for Waldron, Britton for Boye, Butler for Britton, Tate for Howell, Cole for Hibbs, Kilburn for Baylor.

NAVAL TORPEDO STATION.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 8, 1914.

The presence of submarines and destroyers during the past two weeks has given the docks an appearance of activity that is generally noted only during the summer months. On her voyage from the Southern Drill Grounds to her home yard at Boston the battleship Georgia made a short stay at the Naval Anchorage, off Jamestown, for the purpose of obtaining a new torpedo outfit.

Comdr. J. K. Robison, inspector of ordnance, has returned after an absence in Washington and various other places. Mrs. Robison, who accompanied him on part of his journey, spent several days at her home in Baltimore. On Thanksgiving Day Paymr. and Mrs. John W. Morse entertained Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Pye and their young son at dinner. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. G. Howe's guests were their house guest, Miss Navarro, and Lieut. and Mrs. McKittrick. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Able and "two boys" visited in Bridgeport over Thanksgiving.

Lieut. A. C. Read, during a short leave, visited his home in Boston, spent a few days in New York and attended the Army and Navy football game in Philadelphia. Lieut. L. D. Causey went on leave to act as best man to Lieut. Thomas Withers, Jr., whose marriage to Miss Lorenz La Bar took place at Scitonic. He also attended the Army and Navy football game. Paymr. and Mrs. Morse were there also.

During the stay of the G-4 Lieut. and Mrs. McKittrick had

dinner for the commanding officer, Lieut. E. D. McWhorter, and for Mrs. Howe's guest, Miss Navarro. Mrs. C. A. Abele gave an afternoon auction bridge of three tables for her house guest, Miss Gros Claude, of Bridgeport, Conn. Among the guests were Mesdames Lung, Morse, Orenshaw, Howe, McKittrick, Kirby-Smith, Snowden, Misses Navarro and Metcalf. Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw and Miss Navarro won prizes. Miss Lulu Navarro, who has been visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. G. Howe, has gone to Fort Hancock, N.J., to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, C.A.C.

Dining with Admiral and Miss Knight at the training station last Friday from the torpedo station were Med. Insp. and Mrs. G. A. Lung and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Howe. Comdr. and Mrs. J. K. Robison were among the Admiral's guests for dinner on Monday. Med. Insp. and Mrs. G. A. Lung celebrated the fifth anniversary of the birth of their son, George, last Saturday afternoon. Among the children present were Frances and Malvin Morse, William Satterlee Pye, Jr., Belle Johnson, Hilda Haywood Howe, and Arthur and Sanford Abele. Lieut. and Mrs. McKittrick gave a party at the Newport Opera House in honor of Miss Navarro. The guests assembled afterward at the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Howe for a "shrimp wiggle" supper.

On the morning of Dec. 7 the Morris, attached to the torpedo station, under command of Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Abele, rendered valuable assistance to the life-saving crew of the Point Judith Station in rescuing two men from an oyster schooner, which during a heavy gale had gone on the rocks, which helped form the barrier of the Point Judith harbor of refuge. The life-saving crew manned the lifeboat and took the two men from the breakwater. Owing to the heavy sea running, the boat was unable to return, but the Morris gave them a line and towed them to safety. Observers state that the Morris by excellent seamanship performed a difficult and hazardous feat.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 10, 1914.

"The Christmas Tree" is up at the Naval Academy. This is the annual list of midshipmen on the "unsatisfactory" roster, which is posted just before the yearly festival and from time immemorial has been facetiously named by the midshipmen after the customs of the season. Of the nine hundred midshipmen in the Academy 222 "hit the tree," after the parlance of the regiment. Falling below 2.5 out of a possible of 4 in their studies places a midshipman on this registry, which is a caution to advise all behind hand to pull up for the semi-annual examination in January. The delinquents study and recite during recreation periods, and in addition many voluntarily join "night study parties" under the surveillance of the officers. The "bilgers" are in the end generally reduced to one-fifth of those hung up on "the Christmas tree."

The Field Artillery School of the U.S. Marine Corps is in being at Annapolis, Md. The three companies that form the new establishment comprise the 1st Brigade of the Marine Corps, the 1st, 9th and 13th, arrived here on Saturday night, under the command of Major R. H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C.; 1st Co., Capt. R. O. Underwood; 9th Co., Capt. Eugene P. Fortson; 13th Co., Capt. Chandler Campbell. The command proceeded to the marine quarters. It will not be a part of the Marine Guard of the Naval Academy, but a separate body for instruction in advanced field artillery base work. The brigade brings back many reminiscences of its stay in Vera Cruz. The marines say that the people of that city regretted their departure, and some gave their farewells with moistened eyes. The business element made the Americans friends among those who had wares for sale, for 6,000 men, paid off every month, who spent their money freely, were very agreeable to the tradesmen of Vera Cruz.

The Navy football team were guests at a fine dinner at the Lucky Bag Inn on Saturday night. The color scheme was blue and gold. Ices and bonbons were served in the form of footballs and the favors were tiny football "surprises." The midshipmen covered themselves with glory on their trip to and from Philadelphia, and Captain Fullam has issued an order complimenting the regiment of midshipmen "upon their fine appearance and exemplary conduct" and upon "their loyal support of the plucky team that upheld the traditions of the Naval Academy by battling to the last minute of play on Franklin Field." In his report to the Navy Department Captain Fullam said: "It is a matter of pride to the Superintendent that not a single midshipman was reported for any offense or violation of the regulations between the time of leaving Annapolis and returning. The First Class, acting voluntarily, required all midshipmen to refrain from the use of intoxicants, and it is the belief of the officers that there was not a single case of failure to observe the Naval Academy regulations in this respect."

"Whites," the name the midshipmen give their jumper and working suits, will be displaced shortly by khaki uniforms. This will lessen laundry work greatly, as there are 915 midshipmen and some use a white uniform each day. White leggings, caps and belts will be adornments of the somber brown of the khaki.

The torpedoboats Flusser, Reed and Preston, of the Reserve Flotilla, coaled here last Thursday, and then resumed target practice and other maneuvers in Chesapeake Bay.

The dump-pile that collected from the improvements to the Naval Academy, and which has long been an eye-sore on the north side of Dorsey's Creek bridge, is now being removed and the location improved. The stones are being utilized in making a rip-rap seawall. The work is under the Department of Buildings and Grounds, Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., officer-in-charge.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, of the Naval Academy, were guests at the German given on Monday in Baltimore by the Bachelors' Cotillion Club, when forty-four debutantes were presented to society. Lieutenant Fuller, U.S.N., is here on a visit to his wife's family, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Claude. Mr. William Knowles Cooper, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Washington, addressed the Christian Association Sunday evening.

The wedding of Ensign Theodore Davis Ruddick, U.S.N., and Miss Stella Beecher, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. William H. Beecher, U.S.N., of this city, will take place at noon on Saturday, Dec. 19, at St. Anna's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis. Breakfast will follow at "The Bungalow," Toney avenue.

Mrs. Dorsey Bryan, of Roland Park, Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. L. Graham, on Prince George street. Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Poor, of Washington. Mrs. William J. Barnett, widow of Rear Admiral Barnett, is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown, wife of the librarian of the Naval Academy. Mrs. W. W. Phelps has returned from a visit to her mother in New York. Mrs. Iglehart, wife of Lieut. E. B. Iglehart, U.S.A., retired, is visiting friends in Annapolis. Mrs. Bernard Wells and daughter, Mrs. S. S. Cloy, wife of Ensign Cloy, have returned from Norfolk where Mrs. Wells was called by the illness of her daughter.

Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, U.S.N., a notable football player and oarsman while a midshipman at the Naval Academy, has accepted the offer to become head coach of the Academy football team next year, recently made him by the Navy Athletic Association. He played on the teams of 1905 and 1906, and was captain and stroke of the eight. He has lately been athletic officer of the Atlantic Fleet. Lieutenant Ingram was selected as head coach previous to the present season, but was unable to accept owing to other assignments, but assisted Lieutenant Howard for a part of the season.

Next year's football game between the Naval and Military Academies will be played at the place selected by the Army—presumably New York—on Nov. 27. The Army will also select the place of playing the game in 1917, and the Navy will choose the location in 1916 and 1918. An agreement has also been reached that the games for the next eight years will be played on the Saturday nearest Nov. 25. This is a compromise, the Navy desiring to play on the Saturday after Thanksgiving Day and the Army one week earlier. Under this agreement the remaining dates for games are: Nov. 25, 1916; Nov. 24, 1917; Nov. 23, 1918; Nov. 22, 1919; Nov. 27, 1920; Nov. 26, 1921; and Nov. 25, 1922.

It has been settled that the Naval Academy crew will row against Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton, in local waters this spring, and will probably send crews to the American Henley. Harvard will row here on April 24, and is expected to bring first and second eights. Pennsylvania will

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bring its 'varsity and freshmen crews to Annapolis on May 1. The date of the Princeton race has not been fixed.

The basketball dates of the Navy team are: Dec. 19, George Washington University; 23, Yale; 30, U. of Pennsylvania; Jan. 23, Catholic U.; 30, Georgetown; Feb. 6, Dartmouth; 13, Cornell; 20, Pennsylvania State College; 22, Washington and Lee. It is probable that other games will be added. The Navy's quint has not lost a game in the last two seasons. Of last season's team only McReavy, the center, has graduated. The squad still has its star forwards—Smith, the captain; Adams, Oversch and Wilkes, guards. Ensign Laurence Wild, U.S.N., is expected to be the coach.

The schedules of the Naval Academy gymnastic and wrestling teams have been announced as follows: Gymnastics—Feb. 6, New York U.; 13, Haverford; 20, Yale; 27, Cornell. Wrestling—Feb. 6, Pennsylvania State; 13, Lehigh; 20, U. of Pennsylvania; 27, Yale; March 6, Cornell.

PORT MYER NOTES.

Port Myer, Va., Dec. 6, 1914.

The officers and ladies of the 5th Cavalry complimented the officers and ladies of the 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, at a beautifully appointed hop in the Administration building, Tuesday evening. About two hundred guests were present, including those from the District, Fort Hunt, Washington Barracks, the navy yard and marine barracks. The hall was attractively decorated under supervision of Lieut. John Millikin, flags, colored lights and many potted plants being used. In the receiving line were Col. W. E. Wilder, Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Williard. A delicious supper was served by Rauscher at midnight, the guests being seated at quartet tables. Shaded lights and a profusion of flowers made the supper room as attractive as the hop room above. A great many post people entertained at dinner preceding the hop.

The annual drill and tea dance for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, which took place here on Saturday, Nov. 21, was very successful, attracting hundreds of spectators. Capt. William M. Connell was in command of the saddle drill; Capt. W. D. Forsyth, of the Cossack drill; Capt. E. A. Sturgis and Capt. E. L. Jones, of the tandem and bareback drills, and Capt. E. L. Jones, of the artillery drill, while a feature of the day was the exhibition jumping. The 5th Cavalry band furnished excellent music. Special cars were run out from town and all afternoon the military road was lined with automobiles. Capt. Duncan Elliott acted as unofficial host at the riding hall, greeting the guests as they entered. Those occupying boxes were the Assistant Secretary of War, Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. Houston, the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Scott and Miss Scott, Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Aleshire and the Misses Aleshire, Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, Gen. and Mrs. Mills, Gen. and Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Gen. and Mrs. Henry P. McCain and Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett. A number of society girls assisted Mrs. C. C. Walcott, chairman of the candy committee, and sold baskets filled with candy during the drill. The tea, which was given in the hop room, was well attended also and several hundred dollars realized. The flower, candy and cake booths, also the tea table, were in charge of ladies from Washington, while the coffee table was under supervision of Mrs. C. T. Menoher, of the post, assisted by Mesdames Sturgis, Cunningham, Glasgow, Donnelly, Sheridan, Griffin, Carter, Connell, Vanderveer, Morrison, Jones and Miss Griffin.

Miss Flora Bewick has returned from Lenox, Mass., where she was a member of a house party for the past fortnight. Mrs. Thurber, of La Crosse, Wis., is the guest of her son, Lieut. Philip Thurber, for the winter. Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Jones had dinner on Nov. 18 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Norton, Mrs. Jones's parents. The guests included Countess Dumas, Col. W. E. Wilder and Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher. The color scheme was red and the place-cards, candle shades and flowers were of a true Artillery color.

Lieut. S. R. Hopkins has recently returned from Tobyhanna, Pa., where he was ordered in connection with the artillery summer camp. A large party from Fort Myer attended the Army-Navy game at Philadelphia last week. Mrs. R. C. Burleson, who was called to Texas City by the sudden illness of her mother, has not yet returned.

There are two new automobiles in the garrison, which brings the total number up to twelve. The new owners are Capt. E. T. Donnelly and Lieut. Dawson Olmstead. Mrs. B. W. Simpson, very ill for the past month, is now a patient in the Walter Reed Hospital. Miss Sylvia Wilder has returned to New York, after a short visit with her father, Col. W. E. Wilder.

Among those from town attending the tea dance Saturday were Mrs. C. G. Treat and the Misses Treat, Mrs. W. S.

Graves and Miss Graves, Miss Tunstall, Miss Ruth Anderson, Countess Dumas, Mrs. Brichens, Miss O'Brien and Capt. C. J. Ferris and the Misses Scriven. On Thanksgiving Day the bachelors of Washington Barracks entertained the bachelors of Fort Myer at a beautiful dinner complete in every detail.

On Tuesday Miss Flora Bewick invited the ladies and officers of the garrison in to five o'clock tea to meet her guest, Miss Mildred Greble. Among those attending the performance of Mme. Pavlova and the Russian dancers at the National Theater in Washington Nov. 27 were Mrs. Philip Sheridan, Miss Bewick, Miss Greble and Mrs. William N. Connell.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Paine have arrived and are temporarily with Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson Olmstead. Mrs. C. R. Day, who has been quite ill with tonsillitis, is much improved. Lieuts. A. H. Carter, F. C. Wallace and G. S. Morrison have gone to New York as exhibitors in the Madison Square Garden Horse Show.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 4, 1914.

Mrs. Leroy Anderson, of Prescott, Ariz., is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Thomason. Lieut. Alfred G. Thomason, who has been in Vera Cruz for several months, arrived this week to make an extended visit with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Thomason. Friends of Chaplain Doherty are congratulating him on his deserved promotion to major.

Capt. L. E. Hanson, of Laredo, on leave, was a visitor on the post Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins M. Colquitt were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard. A party of forty or more of the post and town set were guests of Captain Hart, Lieuts. A. B. Johnson and Newman at the Cavalry Club Tuesday evening. An old-fashioned Southern supper was served, followed by an informal dance. Guests from the post were Misses Octavia Bullis, Isabel Crosby, Eleanor Bliss, Dorothy Bingham, Amy Heard, Alice Gray, Hazel and Gladys Van Deussen, Nellie Carleton, Winifred Gale, Mrs. Deland Smith, Captain Hennessy, Lieutenants Conley, McMahon, McIntosh, McConkey and Foley.

The card club met this week with Mrs. Jesse McEl Carter. Lieut. J. W. Heard had a table at the Gunter on Saturday for Misses Alice Gray, Mary Comstock, Amy Heard and Lieutenants Conley and Falkner Heard.

Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss had a dinner on Friday for Mrs. Deland Smith, Mrs. William Elliott, Col. F. R. Keefer, Chaplain Doherty and Capt. H. H. Robert.

Lieut. H. H. Bateman has left the post on a mapping detail. Raymond W. Pearson was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Fairbanks for a few days this week. There was a children's hop at the post gymnasium on Saturday evening, chaperoned by Mrs. John W. Heard and George F. White. Major John B. Clayton has arrived and taken quarters in the Infantry post.

Mrs. Jesse McEl Carter had an informal tea on Thursday. Misses Gladys and Hazel Van Deussen gave a five hundred party at Colonel Van Deussen's quarters. Miss Alice Gray won first prize. Mrs. Deland Smith served the ices and Mrs. D. E. Cain poured chocolate. Guests from the post were Misses Nellie Carleton, Mary Comstock, Amy Heard, Winifred Gale, Dorothy Bingham, Louise Gerard and Olive Cornet.

Mrs. S. P. Adams, of Fort Clark, was a visitor on the post this week. On Saturday Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Mrs. S. P. Adams and Miss Alice Gray.

The West Texas Military Academy won the game of football played with Troop E, 3d Cav., on Tuesday. The only touchdown of the game came in the second quarter, when Ross Young received a punt on his own twenty-yard line and ran eighty yards through and around the soldiers. The game ended 6 to 0 for the cadets. Lieutenant Carithers umpired the game.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 5, 1914.

Mrs. Robbins and son are week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Starbird; she is en route from Louisville, Ky., to Galveston, Texas, where she will join her husband, Major Chandler P. Robbins, Med. Corps, who has just returned from Vera Cruz, Mexico. Mrs. Moore and son, Danny, left Monday for New York, where her husband, Captain Moore, begins duty with the Militia of New York on Dec. 20. Mrs. Hand, accompanied by her son and daughter, returned to the post Saturday evening after spending several months in the East. Both the son and daughter are students in Eastern institutions. Lieut. and Mrs. Tallafiero on Thursday had dinner for



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Lieut. Emery T. Smith and mother, Miss McGlathlin and Lieutenant Sharpe, on Friday for Major McNair, Capt. and Mrs. McNair and Lieutenant Winton; and on Saturday for Lieutenants Hatch, Greenwald, Folk and Caproni. Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall had Major McNair and Captain Lloyd as dinner guests Tuesday; Dr. and Mrs. Jewell had Dr. and Mrs. Duckwall at dinner Wednesday; Dr. and Mrs. Thompson had Lieutenant Bloom and Miss Bloom at dinner Wednesday.

Chaplain and Mrs. Sutherland entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser and Mr. and Mrs. Fogg, of Lawton. Lieut. and Mrs. Short have returned from their wedding trip to Havana, Cuba, and are in quarters at the old post. The ladies' Red Cross Society met with the treasurer, Mrs. Wood, on Thursday afternoon and planned some further entertainments. The dance on Wednesday night was for Red Cross work and was attended by officers and men; over \$25 was realized from this affair. The Theatrical Club gave a successful play at Lawton Wednesday night and will repeat it at the post in the near future for Red Cross benefit. Mrs. Sutherland has returned from Indiana, bringing back with her Master Thomas M. Sutherland, who has been with Vice President and Mrs. Marshall since last August; the Marshalls may visit Fort Sill in the near future.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1914.

Since the starting of the dancing class ladies' night at the club has become quite a feature, as everyone is trying to practice the newly acquired steps. Thanksgiving Eve those present were Col. and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Major and Mrs. Pierce, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Feeter, Miss Katherine Wickham, of Flushing, Captains Gardner and Patterson, Lieutenants Mathews, Baird, Griffith and Osmun. Capt. and Mrs. McMillan gave a dinner preceding the hop, at which the guests were Col. and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Mrs. Feeter had Lieutenant Mathews.

Col. and Mrs. Gibson, of New Haven, spent Thanksgiving with their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper. Mr. "Jack" Kimberly was guest for the holidays of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly. Fort Totten was well represented at the Army-Navy football game. Among those going were Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Captains Cooper and Gardner. Colonel Hearn and Major Sarraff left Sunday for Boston and returned Saturday after attending the war game at Fort Andrews. Major Abernethy left Sunday for Boston for the same purpose.

Mrs. H. L. Steele, of Fort Mott, N.J., and Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, D.C., are house guests of Mrs. Abernethy. On Wednesday night Miss Katherine Jones, of Saugerties, N.Y., held her dancing class in the room. Preceding the class Mrs. Feeter entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Jones, who was her guest, and for Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Sarraff, Captains Patterson and Gardner and Lieutenant Mathews. After the class Captain Gardner, Lieutenants Mathews and Griffith entertained the members at supper.

Mrs. W. K. Dunn entertained at bridge on Friday for Mrs. H. L. Steele, Miss Florence Stewart, Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. Feeter. Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Kimberly came in later for tea. Mrs. John T. Honeycutt, of Rochester, N.Y., spent several days this week with Col. and Mrs. White. Friday was ladies' night at the club. Among those were Dr. and Mrs. Kerrigan, Miss Kerrigan and Miss Norton, from Hempstead, L.I., Mr. Honeycutt, Col. and Mrs. White, Major Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Sarraff, Mrs. Feeter, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieutenants Mathews, Baird, Osmun and Griffith and Captain Patterson.

Lieutenant Quinton spent Sunday at this post. Mrs. Abernethy entertained at bridge Monday for Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Stewart and Mrs. Kimberly. Mrs. Kimberly entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mrs. Steele, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. Feeter. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, of Fort Monroe, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Allan Kimberly. Mrs. Hicks left last week for Washington, where she is with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Baird. The night of the dancing class has been changed to Monday and this week Miss Jones was the guest of Mrs. Abernethy, who, with Mrs. Cooper, entertained the class at supper at the end of the evening. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. Feeter, Captains Patterson and Gardner and Lieutenant Mathews.

Capt. C. E. Brigham, of Fort Monroe, was a visitor at Fort Totten to-day. Bowling has become a popular winter diversion and the officers gather over at the post gymnasium every afternoon and take their exercise there.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 8, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward W. Wildrick and children of West Point the past week have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, who gave an auction party on Friday in their honor and for Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Walter P. Baker, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Mrs. Bradley. Prizes were won by Major and Mrs. Williams, Captain Marshall and Mrs. Bradley.

Captain Kilbourne is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman gave a club supper Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Wildrick, Boatwright, J. P. Smith, Wildrick and Lieut. Samuel Tilghman. Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols and Miss Nichols left Friday to spend six weeks in Savannah. Major and Mrs. Alfred A. Fruden gave a dinner Friday at the Chamberlin for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Majors and Mesdames George A. Nugent, Robert E. Callan, Harry L. Pettus, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Adams, Major William R. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall gave a dinner Friday for Miss McKinney, Miss Ilina Booker, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Capt. Charles Kilbourne, Lieut. Reiff H. Hannum, Harold F. Loomis. Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave an auction party Thursday in honor of Mrs. Frederick Coleman, and for Mesdames Carter, Callan, Nugent, Marshall, Knox, Ohnstad, Pettus, Totten, Perneau and Brigham. Prizes were won by Mesdames Marshall, Knox and Totten. Mrs. James M. Williams poured tea and Mrs. Perneau served an ice.

Captain Totten is spending this week in New York and Washington. Capt. John G. Workizer left Saturday for his new post. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy B. Laurason leave to-day to spend a month's leave at New Orleans with her mother before going to Fort Dade. On Sunday Lieut. John H. Jowett and Alfred

E. Larrabee gave a luncheon at the officers' mess for Miss Cleary and Miss Ilina Booker. Miss McKinney, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Mrs. Furman E. McCammon and daughters left yesterday to visit relatives in Arkansas. Lieutenant McCammon will join them a week later, and they will leave on the February transport for the Philippines.

Mrs. Alexander Gillespie gave an auction party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Edward W. Wildrick and for Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Mrs. John P. Smith and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, the latter winning the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Jacob M. Coward are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney. Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a club supper Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Comdr. and Mrs. McNeely. Capt. Claudius M. Seaman is the guest of Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent. Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks left last night for his new post. Lieut. and Mrs. Kelly B. Lemmon left Monday to visit relatives in Michigan.

Mrs. John S. Williams and children left on Saturday to visit relatives in Washington, where they will be joined later by Lieutenant Williams. Capt. Edward P. Nones and his sister, Miss Nones, left Thursday to spend the holidays in Louisville, Ky. The post hop on Friday was largely attended. The club was thrown open to ladies for that evening. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Walter P. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, Mrs. Bradley and Lieut. La Rhett L. Stuart.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, 1914.

A large crowd of society folk attended the first formal reception of Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett at the Commandant's house Monday afternoon, and dancing was a feature of the occasion. The Marine Band furnished the most approved dancing music of the season. Major Gen. and Mrs. Barnett left later in the evening to attend the first Monday German of the season in Baltimore, when Miss Warfield, Mrs. Barnett's guest, made her debut.

The Marine Band gave its first concert of the season at marine headquarters drill hall early in the afternoon on Monday. Many admirers of the band were in evidence for the opening concert.

Since the arrival of the marines from Mexican waters via Philadelphia the personnel of both officers and men has been greatly changed. The change of commandant of the navy yard and gun factory will take place formally on Saturday, when Capt. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., will relieve Capt. Hilary Jones, U.S.N. The Navy Relief Society will give a benefit ball at the sail loft on the evening of December 30, from nine until one o'clock, for the benefit of the Navy Relief fund. Mrs. E. W. Eberle, wife of the incoming commandant of the yard, is the president. The vice-presidents are Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Mrs. Richard Walnwright, Mrs. George Barnett; treasurers, Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, Mrs. W. D. MacDougall; secretary, Mrs. Chester Wells. The committee is composed of Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, Mrs. E. J. Dorn and Mrs. J. O. Nicholson.

Capt. M. L. Bristol, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bristol have as house guests Judge and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, of Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Blue, wife of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., gave a large auction bridge party for Mrs. Floyd Hughes on Tuesday. Capt. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Almy are sojourning at the Cairo for a few weeks before their departure for Coronado Beach, Cal.

Mrs. William Driggs, widow of Captain Driggs, U.S.N., and Miss Natilie Driggs have joined Mrs. Driggs's mother, Mrs. Eadie, at the Highlands, Columbia road. At the Thursday evening dinner dances at the Army and Navy Club Lieutenants Statton and Rowan, U.S.N., gave one of the largest and most enjoyable dinners of the season. The table decorations were American Beauty roses, a corsage bouquet being provided for each lady. In this party were Mrs. Ackerson, Misses Fitch, Leutze, Nash, Michie, Robinson, Downing, Crawford, Howard, McKinney, Wiley, Wilson, Miller, Price, Ewing and Downing; Lieutenants Statton, U.S.N., Rowan, U.S.N., Noyes, McKinney, Lieutenant Commanders Enoch and Winston, Majors Low, U.S.M.C., Lieutenants Bastedo and Bartlett, Captain Holcomb, Paymaster Gudgey, Lieutenants Wilcox, Todd, Lee, Lannon, Constructor Ackerson, Lieutenant Commanders Steele and Dwyer. Others entertaining parties at the club dinner dance include Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Sparrow, U.S.N., Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., Capt. H. G. Oliver, U.S.N., Major C. W. Kutz, U.S.A., Capt. J. B. Schindler, U.S.A., Captain Goldthwait, Comdr. M. E. French, U.S.N., Mrs. J. M. Blankenship, Baltimore; Comdr. C. B. Brittain, U.S.N., Major J. H. Barrum, U.S.A., Mr. H. H. Brown, Lieutenant Woodard, U.S.N., Dr. Wells, Colonel Davis, U.S.A., Major Williams, U.S.A., General Anderson, U.S.A., Dr. David Carter, U.S.N. These dinner dances on Thursday evenings have become so very popular that tables are engaged four weeks in advance for the dinners, and with the good food and excellent music good dancers are very much in evidence.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DU BOIS.—Born at Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 29, 1914, to Pay Insp. B. P. Du Bois, U.S.N., and Mrs. Du Bois a daughter, Helen Catherine.

EASTMAN.—Born to Major and Mrs. William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, William Russell, jr., on Nov. 27, 1914, at Fort Riley, Kas.; grandson of Col. William S. Patten, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. Albert Prescott Eastman, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery Vols., Civil War.

GULICK.—Born at Vina del Mar, Chili, Nov. 14, 1914, to Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, C.A.C., a son.

HENDERSON.—Born to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. S. L. Henderson, U.S.N., a daughter, Frances Wilcox, on Dec. 8, 1914, at Annapolis, Md.

HILL.—Born to Ensign H. W. Hill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hill a daughter, Elizabeth Stockett Hill, at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 3, 1914.

JONES.—Born at Washington, D.C., on Dec. 6, 1914, a daughter to Dorothy Ysidra Ellis Jones, daughter of Col. W. E. Ellis, Coast Art., U.S.A.

McMASTER.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 9, 1914, to Capt. and Mrs. R. H. McMaster, 5th Field Art., a son, Charles Buchanan.

MILES.—Born at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., Nov. 26, 1914, a son, Edmund Whittier Miles, to the wife of Lieut. F. H. Miles, jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

RICHARDSON.—Born at Cambridge, Md., Dec. 9, 1914, a son, Ford Richardson, jr., to the wife of Lieut. Ford Richardson, 18th U.S. Inf.

SHEPARD.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Shepard, 13th U.S. Inf., at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3, 1914, a son, Deane Nelson Shepard.

TRENKLE.—Born at Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 21, 1914, to Comsv. Sergt. Otto Trenkle, 14th Cav., and Mrs. Trenkle a daughter Minnie M.

MARRIED.

BOYNTON—BURNHAM.—At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 3, 1914, Lieut. Harold W. Boynton, U.S.N., and Miss Theda Burnham.

COOKE—FAURE.—At Ancon, Canal Zone, Dec. 2, 1914, Civil Engr. Frederick H. Cooke, U.S.N., and Miss Olga Faure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Faure.

DANIELSON—BAIRD.—At Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2, 1914, 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Danielson, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith M. Baird, sister of Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes.

EDGERTON—HESSIN.—At Charleston, S.C., Dec. 8, 1914, Capt. Glen Edgar Edgerton, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Irene Hessin.

FERRY—FITCH.—At New York city, Dec. 8, 1914, Mr. Thomas Pittman Ferry and Miss Lucille Fitch, daughter of Dr. William E. Fitch, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fitch.

FLEMING—CARSON.—At Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 4, 1914, Lieut. Philip B. Fleming, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Carson.

KERWIN—SMITH.—At New York city, Dec. 9, 1914, Mr.

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Andrew J. Kerwin, jr., brother of Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, U.S.A., to Miss Madeleine Murtha Smith, daughter of Mrs. John W. Smith and granddaughter of former Rear Admiral Benjamin Franklin Isherwood, U.S.N.

MITCHELL—BRADY.—At Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 26, 1914, Capt. William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Margery Neave Brady.

SMITH—HOLLAND.—At New York city, Dec. 7, 1914, Paymr. John Addison Baxter Smith, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Ralph Herschel Holland.

WEST—LESHER.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 9, 1914, Lieut. Clyde G. West, U.S.N., and Mrs. Maude Leshner.

WILSON—STOKES.—At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10, 1914, Ensign George B. Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Mary L. Stokes.

WITHERS—LA BAR.—At Scranton, Pa., Nov. 26, 1914, Lieut. Thomas Withers, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Helen Lorena La Bar.

DIED.

CALIFF.—Died at Towanda, Pa., Dec. 9, 1914, Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Califf, U.S.A., retired.

CHILDRESS.—Died at Winthrop, Mass., Nov. 5, 1914, Mrs. George Childress, wife of Ord. Sergt. Albert W. Childress, U.S.A.

CLEARY.—Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1914, Brig. Gen. Peter J. A. Cleary, U.S.A., retired.

MINKLER.—Died at Newport, R.I., Dec. 4, 1914, Paymaster's Clerk Henry E. Minkler, U.S.N., retired.

RANSOM.—Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1914, Mrs. Susan C. Ransom, mother of Mrs. Robert E. McBride, wife of Captain McBride, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. W. K. Simpson, wife of the late Chaplain Simpson, U.S.V.

RIGNEY.—Died at New York city, Dec. 6, 1914, Mrs. Joseph Rigney, wife of Mr. Joseph Rigney and mother of Mrs. Warren W. Whitside, wife of Capt. Warren W. Whitside, Q.M.C., U.S.A.

SCHERMERHORN.—Died on Dec. 9 at New York city Julia Magdalen, wife of Col. George Stevens Schermerhorn, U.S.V., mother of Col. A. F. Schermerhorn and Major E. G. Schermerhorn, N.G.N.Y., and daughter of the late William N. Gilbert and Elizabeth Caroline Schermerhorn, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

STURTEVANT.—Died Dec. 2, 1914, at his home in Troy, Ohio, Howard Sturtevant, father of Lieut. C. G. Sturtevant, 9th U.S. Inf., Laredo, Texas, and C. A. Sturtevant, of Clarkburg, W. Va.

TRENKLE.—Died at Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 21, 1914, Mrs. Minnie M. Trenkle, wife of Comsv. Sergt. Otto Trenkle, 14th Cav., aged thirty-five years.

YATES.—Died in New York city, Dec. 9, 1914, Mrs. Anna Gibson Yates, widow of Brevet Lieut. Col. George W. Yates, captain, 7th U.S. Cav., in her eighty-second year.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governor-elect Rolland H. Spaulding of New Hampshire has announced his personal military staff as follows: The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Herbert E. Tuthery, Claremont; aides-de-camp, Col. Harley B. Roby, 1st Inf., Concord; Majors D. Sidney Rollins, Newport, Philip H. Faulkner, Keene, John D. Gardner, Nashua, and Wallace Hussey, Rochester; Capt. David W. Parker, Med. Dept., Manchester; Lieut. Clinton A. McLane, Sig. Corps, Milford; Lieut. Burritt H. Hinmann, 1st Inf., Berlin.

The fact that General Tuthery is to continue his service as adjutant general will be heard with pleasure by all members of the National Guard and others interested in the state's militia. He has left no stone unturned in doing everything possible to bring the citizen soldiery to a high point of efficiency and preparedness.

Of the aides-de-camp detailed from the National Guard, Colonel Roby is one of the veteran officers in the service. Captain Parker is a well-known young physician of Manchester. Lieutenant McLane is the son of the late Governor McLane and the head of his father's business at Milford. Lieutenant Hinmann is the solicitor of Coos county.

Of the aids chosen from civil life, Major Rollins is the former famous Dartmouth athlete and present active head of the Richards Manufacturing Company of Newport. Major Gardner is a young manufacturer of Nashua. Major Faulkner is the former secretary of the Republican state committee, a lawyer in Keene, and Major Hussey, a grandson of the late Hon. E. G. Wallace, of Rochester, is reading law in that city.

Majors Faulkner and Hussey and Lieutenant McLane are Harvard men, and Major Rollins, Captain Parker and Lieutenant Hinmann, Dartmouth men; Messrs. Rollins and Hinmann of the same class, 1904.

Capt. Charles L. Hattersley, of Co. D, 5th Regt., N.G.N.Y., was tried by court-martial at Newark, Dec. 4, charged with neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. Lieut. Col. George T. Vickers, 4th Inf., presided. Major George Brensinger, 4th Inf., was judge advocate. The testimony related principally to Captain Hattersley's alleged failure to attend sessions of the regimental officers' school. Captain Hattersley was not represented by counsel.

Governor Glynn of New York will review the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on Saturday night, Dec. 19.

An elaborate military display will mark the inauguration of Mr. Charles S. Whitman as Governor of New York. The 7th Regiment and band, Col. Daniel Appleton commanding, will, according to the present plans, be ordered to Albany from New York, probably, with a battalion of the Naval Militia and a battalion of field artillery to participate in the parade on Jan. 1. Troop B, 1st Cav., N.G., an Albany organization, will act as Mr. Whitman's personal escort. The 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., at Albany, will be ordered to take part in the parade, and arrangements will be made in the line for political organizations. During the inauguration ceremonies a guard of National Guardsmen will surround the Capitol building and allow only those bearing invitations to get into the building, obviating crowding in the corridors which has featured other such ceremonies. Both Governor and Mrs. Glynn and Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have been invited to attend a large military ball for an Albany charity, which is to be held in the state armory on New Year's Eve.

The 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., is represented in the charity horse show in New York city by the horses Hazzard and Artillery.

Capt. Julian I. Chamberlain, regimental adjutant of the

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better will be entitled, for a period of two years from the date of the examination, to exemption from any examination in this subject in the event of promotion. Any officer obtaining a mark of eighty-five per cent. or better will be exempt for a period of three years. Any officer obtaining a mark of ninety per cent. or better will be exempt for a period of five years. In explanation of the above courses there will be three classes in session each year, namely, the basic and post graduate every year, and one of the four parts of the regular course, i.e., 1914-15 basic course, year A and post graduate, 1915-16 basic course, year B and post graduate, 1916-17 basic course, year C and post graduate, 1917-18 basic course, year D and post graduate, and 1918-19 basic course, year A and post graduate, etc. Any officer who fails to complete the course or to qualify therein will be required to repeat the studies in which he is deficient, and continued failure or neglect will be regarded as determining his inefficiency. Where conditions allow, officers should be assembled for instruction; where this is not possible, the instruction may be by correspondence. Classes should be held not less than twice per month, nor more than once per week. All instruction required will be under the general supervision of the U.S. Army inspector-instructors on duty in this state, and their suggestions will be followed whenever practicable.

The 2d Infantry, Col. H. D. Turner, celebrated its seventy-fourth anniversary by a review in Philadelphia on Dec. 10 by ex-Lieut. Col. H. T. Dechert. In addition to the review there was an exhibition by a provisional company organized at war strength under Captain MacKendrick, which drilled in battle exercises. Dancing followed the military exercises, and the entire event was a great success. Among the many guests invited were Major Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, Brig. Gen. William C. Price, Brig. Gen. James B. Coryell, Brig. Gen. J. Lewis Good, Col. Frank G. Sweeney, Col. J. Warner Hutchins, Col. Caldwell K. Biddle, Major J. H. Duval, U.S.A., and Capt. C. Allen, U.S.A.

Captain Pettie, Co. B, Capt. P. Rossiter, Co. H, and Capt. Vincent C. Kenny, Co. M, all of the 2d Regiment, have resigned because of business. First Lieut. Harold Hellyer, Co. M, has requested permission to take the examination before the Brigade Board for captain, and 1st Sergt. Edward Holland, Co. B, has requested permission for the same purpose. The resignation of 1st Lieut. Percival E. Thornton, Co. A, 2d Regt., has been accepted.

RIFLE PRACTICE, N.G.N.Y., 1914.

Complete official returns of rifle practice at outdoor ranges of the New York National Guard for 1914, compiled by Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, show an improvement over the season of 1913. Men are now getting more used to the difficult course, and there are better facilities for practice at Peekskill for the troops of Greater New York.

The total number of qualified marksmen with the rifle in the entire state is 2,748, apportioned among the several grades as follows: 660 experts, 753 sharpshooters and 1,335 marksmen. Last year the figures were 405 experts, 718 sharpshooters and 1,311 marksmen, a total of 2,434 marksmen of all grades. The 3d Brigade, Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, has the best record, with 805 marksmen, and the 3d Infantry, Col. William Wilson, of the 4th Brigade, has the best record among the regiments of the state, with 431 marksmen.

The following are the figures in detail:

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.				
Organization.	Expert	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Total.
Headquarters	9	2	4	15
22d Engineers	13	13	26	52
1st Cavalry	75	73	98	246
Squadron A	38	18	32	88
Machine-gun Troop	2	3	7	12
Total	137	109	167	413
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.				
8th C.D.C.			4	4
9th C.D.C.			7	7
13th C.D.C.			15	15
Total			26	26
FIRST BRIGADE.				
Headquarters		2		2
7th Infantry	49	76	141	266
12th Infantry	9	14	12	35
69th Infantry	3	8	13	24
71st Infantry	26	27	44	97
Total	87	127	210	424
SECOND BRIGADE.				
Headquarters	1	1		2
14th Infantry	6	4	10	20
23d Infantry	7	13	29	49
47th Infantry	4	5	14	23
Total	18	23	53	94
THIRD BRIGADE.				
Headquarters	3		2	5
1st Infantry	91	96	176	363
2d Infantry	74	115	222	411
10th Infantry	35	55	117	207
Total	203	266	517	986
FOURTH BRIGADE.				
Headquarters	6		1	7
3d Infantry	114	130	187	431
65th Infantry	28	42	64	134
74th Infantry	67	56	110	233
Total	215	228	362	805
RECAPITULATION.				
Div. Headquarters ..	137	109	167	413
C.A.C.			26	26
1st Brigade	87	127	210	424
2d Brigade	18	23	53	94
3d Brigade	203	266	517	986
4th Brigade	215	228	362	805
Total	660	753	1,335	2,748

BAKERY COMPANY FOR N.G.N.Y.

The establishment of the first unit of a field bakery company for the New York National Guard, which has just been accomplished under the direction of Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Q.M.C., N.G.N.Y., and Major William Weigel, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, adds a very valuable unit to the state force. The unit just organized is being instructed by Sergeant Kalberer, U.S.A., from the School of Bakers and Cooks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A complete field baking equipment has been set up in the armory of the 47th Regiment of Brooklyn, in the old drill hall of the armory, the wooden floor of which has been torn up, which leaves a dirt drill ground, on which are the ovens, etc. A detail of two men each, from each regiment in Greater New York, are receiving instruction as to wheat, flour, yeast, mixing and handling dough, baking, etc. Both Colonel Sternberger and Major Weigel are pleased at the progress being made. The new unit is a most essential one, and will be useful in civil as well as military life. To bake bread properly is an art that requires a careful study of the component parts, as well as the mixing and baking, if good, wholesome bread is desired.

There will be a public exhibition of the bakery unit at the 47th Regiment armory Monday night, Dec. 14, and some of the twenty men under instruction, it is understood, have invited their wives along. It is predicted that some of the visiting females may receive quite a surprise when they see the expertness of the men in handling the dough and baking the bread. Eventually the bakery company will consist of twelve units, which will be located in different parts of the state. Each unit when properly trained will be able to bake 2,000 pounds of bread per day. Capt. Jesse A. Millard, Q.M.C., will be in command of the bakery company. Complete equipment for the company is on hand and is sufficient to bake bread for the entire division of 16,000 men.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

S. D. P.—If you are furloughed to the reserve after three years' service, and you are in Panama at the time, you will be returned to the U.S. at Government's expense and receive travel and subsistence to place of enlistment.

G. T. F. asks: When is the Auditor likely to start paying off for arrears in pay for service in Hawaiian Islands? Made application last June but have heard nothing from it. Answer: Each case must be determined on its merits, and this takes time. The Auditor does not pay. He passes upon an account.

T. F. M.—Regarding disciplinary battalion at Alcatraz, Cal., apply to the commandant through channel.

CANAL ZONE asks: (1) Is there being or has there been anything done regarding relieving the military in Alaska and replacing it with a constabulary? (2) Are the plans for the organization of the building of the Alaskan Railroad ready for distribution? If so to whom should I apply for information? Answer: (1) No. (2) Lieut. Frederick Mears, U.S. Cav., has, in accordance with S.J. Res. 145, of May 19, 1914, been appointed to duty in connection with the proposed Alaskan Railroad; his address is c/o Alaskan Engineer Commission, Ship Creek, Knik, Alaska. Apply to the Alaskan Railroad Commission, Washington, D.C.

W. O. L.—As to your date of discharge, apply through the channel.

READER.—See answer to W. O. L.

J. F. K.—Discharge by purchase is governed by G.O. 31, 1914. This order is on file at your headquarters.

C. H. B.—The approximate number of regulars, territorials, Indians, etc., England has in France and Belgium is something like 400,000. Von Kluck's withdrawal, on the original thrust at Paris, was not due to a defeat, but his inability to carry out his program.

E. A. B., TEXAS CITY.—We have no inquiry on file from you. Repeat your query and it will receive prompt attention.

A. W. asks: (1) X received a certificate of eligibility for a Volunteer Commission May 15, 1914; should he be commissioned in the Regular Army would this nullify his Volunteer commission? (2) X has taken the examination for a second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, this Nov. 1; when will he hear as to the result of the examination? (3) How many vacancies were there? (4) If assigned will he be retained in the States for some time before being assigned? Answer: (1) See Sec. 7, Volunteer Army bill. (2) Usually announced about February. (3) Eligible list just about exhausted; no immediate demand for appointments. (4) Detail usually follows shortly after appointment, and if the vacancy exists there is no reason for detaining the officer in this country.

L. K. H.—An Act of May 9, 1914, authorized the President to appoint Joseph L. Donovan (who resigned from the Army June 30, 1905, while captain, 22d Inf.) a captain of Infantry and directed that when so appointed he should be retired. Acts of July 17, 1914, restored 1st Lieut. James P. Barney, retired, to the active list and 2d Lieut. John W. Hyatt, formerly of the 16th U.S. Inf., to the active list; also H. R. Drake, formerly master signal electrician, to the retired list. Lieut. Charles D. Daly, who was head coach of the Army football team this year, was a second lieutenant of Artillery and resigned May 19, 1906; he was restored by Act of Congress in 1913 and appointed first lieutenant of Field Artillery March 5, 1913. There are several officers on the Navy retired list who were placed there by Act of Congress some time after they had been separated from the Service for one cause or another.

A. D. C. asks: In the funeral ceremony of a deceased trooper, what was the origin of the custom of reversing the stirrups and boots of the trooper on the saddle of his horse which was led in the procession? Answer: This is to signify that his march is ended.

J. F. C.—There are no 16-inch guns on any battleship. The largest naval guns are 15-inch and are to be found on the British dreadnoughts completed this year. The largest guns in the U.S. Navy are 14-inch and are to be found on the New York and Texas and are specified for the other U.S. battleships now building. Other battleships in the U.S. Navy carry 12 or 13-inch guns, most of them the 12-inch.

A. C. D.—There is scant prospect of passage of much else than the appropriation bills at this short session. Bills to grant increased rank on retired list for enlisted men of the Army who had Civil War service have been before Congress for several years.

E. B.—If your letter to The A.G. has not been answered in a reasonable time, try again. There is no other place to apply.

C. H.—Regarding examinations for sergeant engineer, Q.M. Corps, apply to the Q.M. Department.

SOLDIER asks: I transferred to the Q.M. Corps when they first organized; I drew first class gunners' pay until July 30, 1913; I was discharged April 30, 1914; re-enlisted July 27, 1914, in the C.A.C. Am I entitled to first class gunners' pay? Answer: If you had been discharged from the C.A.C. and "re-enlisted in that branch within three months from date of discharge therefrom," you would be.

T. L. J.—As to your status on the eligible list as sergeant farrier, apply to the Q.M.G.

H. G.—The log of the U.S.S. Oregon, which arrived at Key West the last week in May, 1898, after her record run from San Francisco, shows that the battleship left San Francisco March 19, arrived Callao, Peru, April 4, stayed three days to coal, entered Straits of Magellan April 17, at night; went through at top speed next day; reached Sandy Point, Southern City, April 18, coaled, left April 21, picked up Marietta and Nietheroy, proceeded for Rio, reaching there April 30, coaled and received orders from Washington. Left Rio May 3 with Marietta and Nietheroy, dropped them between Rio and Bahia.

8th Infantry, Mass. V.M., forwarded his resignation on account of business. Captain Chamberlain holds certificate of eligibility as major of cavalry in any volunteer forces which may be raised by the United States in time of need.

Col. William G. Bates, commanding the 71st N.Y., announces that a review of the regiment by Major General O'Ryan will be held in the armory on Tuesday night, Jan. 5, in service uniform, with complete equipment. Captain Macy has been detailed on the Guard as officer of the day. The officers of the Guard are Lieutenants Hodgdon, Palmer, Groff and Hazen.

Colonel Conley, of the 69th N.Y., will hold a review of his command in the armory on Saturday night, Dec. 19. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, will be the reviewing officer.

A review of the 2d Battalion, of New York Naval Militia, will be held in the armory, at the foot of Fifty-second street, Brooklyn, on Friday night, Dec. 18, by Commo. R. A. C. Smith, of the Dock Department. The review is tendered to the employers of the members.

The 5th Regiment of New Jersey, Colonel Walraven, of Paterson, will assemble for review by Hon. James F. Fielder, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1914. The following are the details for the Guard: Officers of the Guard, 1st Lieut. William H. Krutbosch, Co. A; 2d Lieut. James C. Hinchliffe, Jr.

A review of the 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., by Judge Ford, a former officer of the regiment, will be held on Saturday night, Jan. 2, 1914, in the armory. This will be the first review of the command under Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne.

Major General O'Ryan, of New York, has appointed Capt. Thomas M. Sherman, of the 1st Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Joseph H. de Rivera, 1st Field Art., as aids on his staff, vice Lieuts. James L. Kincaid, 1st Cav., and John W. Goff, Jr., 71st Inf., relieved.

Post Q.M. Sergt. A. J. Wenk, 12th Regt., N.Y., one of the most faithful members of the command, completed thirty years of continuous service on Nov. 24 and has applied for his honorable discharge, because his business will no longer permit him to remain in the service. He joined the regiment as a private in Co. A, under Capt. Abe Herts, and has performed all duty with the regiment and volunteered with it for the Spanish War.

In the 14th N.Y. Col. John H. Foote has appointed Sergt. H. F. Sullivan, of Co. I, a second lieutenant. First Lieut. and Batln. Adj. Le Roy C. Bellows has resigned because of pressure of business. He first joined the regiment in March, 1907, after having previously served in the New Jersey National Guard.

Majors William A. Taylor, 2d Inf., and George F. Chandler, 10th Inf., N.Y.N.G., are authorized to attend the special course of instruction for field officers at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. They will report in person on Jan. 2, 1915.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

Battery A, 1st Field Art., N.Y., of Syracuse, Capt. G. E. Verbeck, has started off this season with an entirely new scheme of instruction. Briefly, the system is to have all drills divided into groups of four drills each. Three drills are long drills and the fourth is a short one. Each drill is divided into four "periods," two of fifteen minutes each and two of forty-five minutes each. For three drills each lieutenant instructs in one subject, such as gun squad, horsemanship, guard duty, battery details, harness drills, etc. With each lieutenant are certain sergeants and corporals, or acting sergeants and corporals, who stay as assistant instructors for three drills. Thus we have men who stay at one kind of work long enough to become good instructors. The fourth drill is a general drill, at which men who are especially fitted give exhibitions of some part of the training. Officers and non-commissioned officers come in contact with each private in the battery. They work with each other. They all get equal opportunity to instruct in all branches of the work and become better commanders for being instructors. Every private is instructed by every officer and N.C.O.; he gets the best instruction the battery may give. He is changed four times in each drill and does not stay at one kind of work till he is sick of it and loses interest. A few minutes of interested work is worth hours of "grind." There is another part of the drill order that should not be lost sight of. This is the acting N.C.O.s. There are now several vacancies as N.C.O.s in the battery. For each period of three drills privates act as corporals and corporals act as sergeants. The best man will be promoted. Every man has an opportunity to show his worth. Of course, only the old privates are detailed as acting corporals.

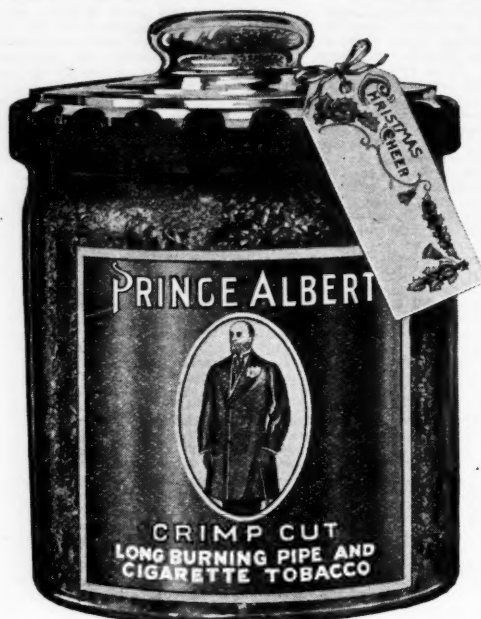
PENNSYLVANIA.

Major General Dougherty, commanding the division of Pennsylvania National Guard, has prescribed courses for theoretical instruction in conformity with Cir. 3, Division of Militia Affairs, 1914. This instruction, known as the armory school, is divided into three courses, viz., basic course, regular course and post graduate course. All officers who have been commissioned since the completion of the last school year will take the basic course. All officers who have satisfactorily completed the basic course will take the regular course. All officers who have completed satisfactorily and hold certificates of proficiency in the given subjects, of the regular course for that year, or hold certificates of proficiency in all of the subjects of the regular course, will take the post graduate course. Upon obtaining a mark of sixty-seven per cent. or better in an examination a certificate of proficiency in that subject will be issued to that officer. Any officer obtaining a mark of eighty per cent. or

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Upon reaching open sea after leaving Rio, target practice with large and small guns was indulged in at ranges varying from about two miles down to less than one mile. Reached Bahia May 8, left May 9, reached Barbados May 18 and was quarantined. Coaled and left in a hurry at night and reached Jupiter Inlet, Fla., May 24, at dusk. A small boat was sent ashore through the surf and communicated with Washington. Orders were received to proceed to Key West. The speed had averaged thirteen to fourteen knots for the entire trip and one fine day 375 miles was made at a speed of sixteen knots.

V. W.—As to your prospects for appointment as sergeant carpenter, apply to the Q.M. General.

F. S. B.—The lists of those certified for appointment in the Volunteer Army in case of war are not given out for publication. The Volunteer Army Act was published on page 1067, our issue of April 25, 1914.

O. W. D.—As to your eligibility as sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C., apply through the channel.

A. C. W.—For the military statistics of England, Germany and France and their colonies see the Statesman's Year Book, published annually.

A. N.—Apply to the nearest U.S. Court officer for instructions as to procedure in filing your application for full citizenship papers.

F. O. S. asks: (1) If a soldier deserted and left the United States after having served about a year and six months of his enlistment, and after residing in a foreign country for about three years were to return and surrender to the military authorities, what punishment would he receive? (2) If he could prove that his desertion was prompted by his becoming involved in a love affair with a young woman of good character and that it was necessary to marry her, to what extent would this be considered by a court-martial? (3) Would there be any way to procure his discharge from the Army? Answer: (1) He would be subject to trial, and might be dishonorably discharged, or it might be decided to restore him to the Service to serve out his time and work for an honorable discharge. (2) Love affairs would not influence the court. (3) Could not purchase a discharge unless in good standing.

D. B. S. asks: How many soldiers in the Union Army during our Civil War were under twenty-one years of age? Answer: Total men enlisted, 2,778,304; of these 2,159,798 were twenty-one years and under; 1,151,438 of these being eighteen or under.

INQUISITOR asks: (1) Reference to Par. 145, Army Regulations: A man arrested and convicted by civil authorities, would he, on discharge from prison and from the Service, be compelled to wait until the arrival of the next U.S. transport—in the case of Alaska, which will be nearly two years hence—or do the words "transportation will be furnished at the convenience of the Government" imply that the Government offers other means of transportation? (2) In Bulletin 33, page 12, current series, the Judge Advocate's decision is that Alaska is within the continental limits of the United States—does this mean only in that particular case, or does the decision convey the meaning that Alaska is within the continental limits for all intents and purposes? (3) May an enlisted man write to Government Printing Office, to purchase certain military publications, without having to write through the channels? (4) An enlisted man owning a motorboat lets same out for hire and carries passengers in opposition to private firms. Has a commanding officer the authority to give an order that "no passengers are to be carried in that boat, unless they

ride free"; further, can the C.O. prevent the owner of the boat from renting it out on hire, the private individuals having complained that they are losing business through the enlisted man carrying on business with his boat? Answer: (1) The Government does not confine itself to the use of Army transports. (2) The Judge Advocate General does not say "for all intents and purposes," but "within the meaning of this statute" (referring to travel pay on discharge). (3) He may. (4) The C.O. may have good and sufficient reasons for issuing the order; however, if the enlisted man thinks he is being unjustly dealt with, he has the right to appeal through the channel for a decision. He should, however, be careful to confine himself to a simple statement of his case.

O. H. E.—Write to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C. or apply to your nearest recruiting office (see Buffalo directory) for recruiting circular, Navy.

THE INQUISITOR.—The U.S. officers detailed as military observers have departed for Europe. It is not likely that there is any opportunity for an enlisted man in the capacity you suggest. Regarding examinations in Q.M. Corps and model questions therefor address the Q.M.G.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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W. H. H. asks: Par. 13, I.D.R., 1911. A company at a halt, in column of squads, the command right front into line, double time, is given. Would the leading squad march off at quick time or remain at a halt? Answer: The leading squad would march off at quick time. Paragraphs 188 and 189 describe this movement accurately. Paragraph 13 is intended to cover movements when the leading element has been halted. Take the case of this movement. Right front into line executed from column of squads from a halt. The leading squad would take up the quick time at the command March and move forward. If, then, the command halt is given, the leading squad halts. If, then, the command double time is given, the leading squad would remain halted.

C. S. F. asks: The troop in column of fours, Mounted the captain commands, Line of squads, guide right. Does the chief of the first or base squad give the command left front into line, trot, and do the chiefs of the rear squads give column half left, trot, or does he march his squad to their place in line at a walk? Answer: The proper command is Line of squads, 2. March. Each squad moves to its place at a gallop, led by the squad leader, who marches in front of his squad.

S. I. asks: (1) Par. 25, sections 8 and 9. While passing in review this paragraph prescribes that non-commissioned staff officers, N.C.O.s., in command of sub-divisions and the drum major salute. It also prescribes that officers and sub-divisions, with arms in hand, render the rifle or saber salute. I held that a first sergeant not in command of a sub-division, and other enlisted men in the line of file closers, without arms in hand, did not execute the hand salute, but executed eyes right at the command of the captain. This question was answered during the early part of the year by the Army and Navy Journal and I used it as my authority. However, I was overruled during the summer encampment by the commanding officer of the camp, who was a member of the board that wrote the Regulations. If I am in error please give authority for non-commissioned officers, or other enlisted men, in the line of file closers, without arms in hand, rendering

the hand salute. (2) Par. 170 (In Taking Intervals and Distances) prescribes that at the first command (Take interval) the right and left guides place themselves in the line of file closers, and, with them, take a distance of four paces from the rear rank. Par. 109 prescribes that at the second command (to the right) the rear rank men march backward four steps and halt. Question: Do the file closers and guides take post four paces in rear of the rear rank at the first command (Par. 170) or wait until the second command (to the right, Par. 109) and fall back with the rear rank? I hold that they wait for the second command. Am I right? Answer: (1) You are right. (2) You are right; they wait for second command.

G. M. asks: Drill Regulations of 1904, Setting Up Exercises, 5th Exercise, Leg Exercise, Forward, Rear, Ground. If command forward is followed by ground, advance and plant the left foot, left heel thirty inches from the right and advance the right foot to the position of forward. Continue by repeating ground. At the command Halt, A says the left leg is fifteen inches in advance of the right and at command halt advance the leg fifteen inches more and bring the leg in rear alongside of leg that is in front; B says that you do not advance the leg that is in front, but bring it back alongside the one that is in rear. Answer: A is right.

H. W. C. asks: In case you are drilling a company on "catch commands," and are using "by the numbers," (1) does right or left break the numbers? (2) Or in other words, is right or left dress in the Manual of Arms? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) No.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4, 1914.

The first of a series of progressive bridge dinners to be given by Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle took place last Friday at Fort Miley in honor of Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote and for Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, Majors and Mesdames Whitney, Burgess, Capt. and Mesdames Geary and Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Boyer, Mrs. Charles Phillips and Lieut. Philip Faymonville. Miss Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Patterson, of the Presidio of Monterey, has been the house guest of Mrs. Peter E. Marquart here. She returned last Thursday to her home at Monterey. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hartigan, U.S.N., will come here from Annapolis early in January for the remainder of the winter season. Major Charles Harkins left Wednesday for the southern part of the state. He will probably return to his home in Menlo Park the latter part of February.

Miss Alice Hall, daughter of Mrs. S. P. Hall, is awaiting the arrival of her fiancé, Lieut. Rapp Brush, U.S.A., from Manila in February, when the date for their wedding will be set. This will be an elaborate military ceremony and the bride will have several attendants. Lieut. Norman Cuthbert Bates, U.S.M.C., may be granted a leave to come to his home in this city for the holidays. In this case plans for his wedding with Miss Helen Sargent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Sargent, will be made. Lieutenant Bates is at present in Vera Cruz. The engagement of the couple was announced some time last year.

Mrs. Charles Phillips, wife of Col. Charles Phillips, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ralph C. Harrison, at Fort Scott, will rejoin her husband in Manila by the December transport. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle had dinner Tuesday at Fort Scott for Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Major and Mrs. Whitney, Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Tobin, Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle. Mrs. J. L. Knowlton entertained at a luncheon Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. William Peek, who will sail on the fifth for the Philippines. The hosts were, besides the guests of honor, Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, Mrs. Bixler, Madame Peek and Mr. Rothwell Hyde. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Bryant and Capt. and Mrs. George Pond, of Fort McDowell, gave a progressive dinner preceding the dance at the post last Saturday night. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. William Peek, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sharpsten, Miss Gladys Boston, Major Willard Newbill, Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell, Charles Wing, Reginald Cocroft and Oliver Kelley.

Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Gandy, of Washington, D.C., Miss Leila Gandy and Dr. F. Gandy arrived in San Francisco Wednesday and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Euclid Frick, at the Letterman General Hospital. They will be with the Fricks until the sailing of the December transport, when they leave for Colonel Gandy's new station in the Philippines. The Five Hundred Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Lillian Baxter, at the Presidio. Among those present were Mesdames George Funston, J. P. Wisser, George Guyer, Lewis Turtle, W. Carleton, Harry Mitchell, W. F. Lewis, William Brooke, Thomas Rees, Alfred Hunter, and Peter Marquart. Mrs. Frank McCoy, wife of Colonel McCoy, entertained at the theater Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. H. J. Hirsch, Mrs. John T. Geary, Mrs. John E. Morris, Mrs. Sue Merriman and Miss Willie McCoy.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, recently come from Vancouver Barracks to command at Alcatraz, gave a large stag dinner Monday. An unusually large number of Army people and their friends from town were at the tea-dance Tuesday at the Officers' Club at the Presidio. Capt. L. E. Goodier, son of Col. L. E. Goodier, Judge Advocate of the Western Department, who was hurt in an aeroplane accident at San Diego some time ago, is getting along nicely at the Letterman General Hospital. Paynor and Mrs. Erwin McMillin gave an informal dinner Wednesday evening at their home at the navy yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray gave an informal dinner at their home at Fort Mason last evening for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mesdames Murphy, Lincoln, Bingham, Lieut. and Mesdames Hines, Dunwoody, Mesdames Murray and Turtle, Major Louis Brown and Capt. Thomas Plunk.

Mrs. Louis R. Burgess was hostess at a bridge-tee Wednesday at her home at Fort Scott. Among the guests were Mesdames Duane Bliss, Samuel Boardman, Jesse Langdon, Starr Keeler, Edward Houghton, Edwin Long, Louis Cadore, Clarence Clarence Smith, Charles Nichols and Andrew Moulder.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 5, 1914.

The members of the Field Officers' class followed Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., M.F.H., over a drag hunt this afternoon, after which they were entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Patton at tea. Among those who enjoyed their hospitality were Col. Guy Carleton, Majors E. D. Anderson, H. G. Bishop, T. W. Furlong, L. M. Koehler, O. B. Meyer, C. D. Rhodes, S. R. H. Tompkins and G. P. White, Capt. F. A. Gallup and W. H. Paine. Mrs. Ryan, house guest of her sister, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, left Friday for Fort Leavenworth, to visit Capt. and Mrs. Kump before returning to her home in Billings, Mont. Miss Bracken, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk, left Friday. Major O. B. Meyer left Friday to spend the weekend in Fort Leavenworth.

Jack McBlain celebrated his fourteenth birthday anniversary Friday evening with a delightful party for Edith Aultman, Jean Thompson and Wilhelmina Roark, of Junction City; Dwight Aultman, Jack Dickson and Edward Davis. Edward Davis is the week-end guest of Jack McBlain. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a dinner Nov. 28 for Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Degen and Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy.

The final score of the Army and Navy game was received with great enthusiasm and rejoicing by the officers and ladies of the post. Lieut. William W. West, Marshall Magruder and Vincent P. Erwin left for Fort Leavenworth Saturday to be groomsmen at the wedding of Miss Marjory Craig and Lieut. Ralph Hospital. Lieut. W. N. Hensley left Saturday for Kansas City, to join Mrs. Hensley before sailing on the January transport for Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond and Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr. Miss Elizabeth Davis and Edward Davis, guests of Mrs. McBlain, left for their home in Kansas City Nov. 28.

The last polo match to be played this winter between Junction City and Fort Riley was played on the North Field Sunday afternoon. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the game, which was an excellent one. Capt. and Mrs. Richmond gave a tea after the match, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Miss Mary Bowen, Miss Marybelle White and Miss Clarisse Ryan, Lieut.

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H. M. Raynor, J. C. R. Schwenck, N. G. Finch and Herman Kobbé, Lieut. V. S. Foster left Sunday for Washington, D.C., as a witness at a trial.

Miss Striker, week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, left Sunday for her home in Kansas City. Miss Savage, guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. D. Dickson, left for Hutchinson, Kas., Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder gave a jolly supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Lieuts. Seth W. Scofield and T. J. Johnson. Miss White, Lieuts. V. P. Erwin, H. M. Raynor, E. W. Taulbee and J. C. R. Schwenck were guests of Miss Ryan and Miss Bowen at an informal party Monday evening.

Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Miss Baird and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Baird left Dec. 1 for Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. W. H. Clayton and Miss Corcoran gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Miss White, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. V. P. Erwin, H. R. Adair and J. T. Donnelly.

The Aurora Moving Picture Theater in Junction City was well patronized by the post people Tuesday afternoon and evening, as the manager of the theater generously gave the proceeds for that day to the committee at the head of the Red Cross Bazar to be given by the ladies of the post on Dec. 11.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy had Mrs. V. S. Foster as dinner guests Tuesday, and later were joined by Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown and Lieut. S. W. Winfree and a jolly evening was spent playing games. Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Gruber gave a beautifully appointed dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner and Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton. Jr. Mrs. J. A. Crane gave Lieutenant Crane a delightful birthday dinner Dec. 2 and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown helped to make the party a jolly one.

Miss Marybelle White gave a unique party Dec. 2. Her guests not only lost their identity but also their dignity upon entering the house, and numerous games and dancing were enjoyed by all. Assisting in the frivolity of the evening were Mesdames G. P. White, H. R. Richmond, Clarence Lininger, F. H. Gallup, V. S. Foster, Marshall Magruder, Turner, Misses Ryan and Bowen, Major H. G. Bishop, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. H. R. Adair, V. P. Erwin, N. G. Finch, Herman Kobbé, H. R. Odell, H. M. Raynor, S. W. Scofield, J. C. R. Schwenck and S. W. Winfree.

The announcement of the wedding of Miss Edith Baird and Lieut. C. H. Danielson came as a surprise to the post people. Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Baird accompanied Miss Baird to Kansas City, where she met Lieutenant Danielson, the marriage occurring in Kansas City. Miss Olive Gray, of San Antonio, Texas, who also joined Miss Baird in Kansas City, returned with Major and Mrs. Rhodes and Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, to be the house guest of Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Dec. 3.

Majors G. P. White and E. D. Anderson were hurt Thursday afternoon when their horses fell over a jump while the field officers class were engaged in outdoor riding. Major Anderson received several sprains and bruises and Major White received a fracture and sprains of the left wrist and arm.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy gave a dinner Thursday, Dec. 3, for Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond and Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn. Mrs. Harding Polk and children left Friday to make a visit in Springfield, Mo., her home. Capt. and Mrs. John A. Degen gave a dinner Dec. 4 for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane and Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Dec. 5, 1914.

The regiment entertained for the division last Saturday afternoon, when a special wire gave us the returns of the Army-Navy game. The plays began to arrive about one o'clock and were diagrammed on two large blackboards by Lieutenants Landis and Cook. There was plenty of excitement and the mess was crowded. The officers and ladies of the division were our guests at a tea-dance from four until six. Mrs. Peter Hulme poured. Among the several hundred guests were General Davis, Lieutenant Pike, aide-camp; Colonel Kennedy, Chief of Staff; Major and Mrs. Dalton, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Miss Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Joyce, Miss Davis, 6th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Barrows, 4th Field Art.; Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. Mahin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter, Miss Norman, 11th Inf.; Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Smonds, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Captain Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Lieut. and Mrs. MacLachlan, 22d Inf.; Col. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Herron, Capt. and Mrs. Brewer, Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Lieut. and Mrs. Corey, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, 23d Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Miss Macé, 26th Inf.; Col. and Mrs. Barth, Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh, Majors Helmick and Carnahan, 27th Inf.; the Misses Casteel, Kimball, Read, and many others. The entire 18th Infantry were present. Music was furnished by the regimental band, under Principal Musician Kohl.

Chaplain Haywood L. Winter, recently appointed, has reported for duty and now has charge of the post school for the men. The regiment is paying \$200 a month toward the motion pictures shown every evening at the Army Y.M.C.A. building near camp.

Lieutenants Landis, 18th, and Faulkner, 26th, gave a large dinner Saturday night at Billy's in honor of some Houston friends. General Davis motored Saturday to Oyster and gave a supper and dance there for Captain Sheldon and Lieutenants Pike and Rucker. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme entertained Thanksgiving Day at dinner for Colonel Rogers, Captain Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil. General Davis was a luncheon host this week for Lieutenant Pike, Mesdames Hulme, Duke and Corey.

At the 27th Infantry dance last night, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Barth, Majors Helmick and Carnahan, the following were present from the 18th Infantry: Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Peter Hulme, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Major Hersey, Chaplain Winter, Captains Peyton, Morrow and Major, Lieutenants Smith, Rucker and Hunt. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Worrell gave a luncheon for Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh, 19th Inf., the luncheon for Capt. and Mrs. Worrell gave a luncheon for Capt. and Mrs. Peyton and Morrow were guests Thursday evening at the Houston Country Club, where Mr. and Mrs. Buckley entertained at a dance for their daughter, Miss Buckley, one of the season's debutantes.

In honor of Mrs. Ward, of Dallas, Captain Morrow entertains this evening at Roger's. The other guests are Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Captain Peyton, Lieutenants Dillman and Sherman. Miss Jessie Crocker was a dinner guest of Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme last Friday, prior to the 27th Infantry dance.

Lieutenant Boettcher, who has recently imported two thoroughbred dogs, went hunting to-day by himself. We await the results. Mrs. Duke gave a duck party and dance Saturday at Roger's for Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Lieutenant Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Calvert, Lieutenants Brewer and Dillman. Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, who are still on their honeymoon, have taken apartments at Hotel Galvez, Galveston, but will return soon to duty in Texas City. Lieut.

and Mrs. Cook were dinner guests this week of Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme. Lieutenant Landis was a dinner guest this week of Lieut. and Mrs. Cook.

Captain Leonori motored to Galveston Saturday and afterward dined at Hotel Galvez. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frank, Med. Corps, Capt. and Mrs. Andres visited Galveston Saturday to see "A Perfect 36" at the Queen Theater. On Thursday the ladies of the regiment gave a bridge tea and dance from two until six o'clock. At the bridge there were sixty guests and the whole division attended the dance.

There has been considerable rain and a great deal of cold during the past few days. In fact outdoor work has been interrupted, although the proficiency tests have been completed for the regiment. All companies were found proficient.

Major Kobbé, Captain Newell and Capt. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield motored to the Oleander Country Club Sunday, Nov. 29, for dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, U.S.A., had as their dinner guests at the Galvez Hotel, Galveston, on Dec. 2, Major Kobbé and Captain Newell, U.S.A.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Oct. 31, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend are at home after a stay of two weeks in Manila, where Mrs. Penrose was under treatment in the Department Hospital. Her friends are rejoicing over her complete recovery. Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee were also in Manila at the time the Logan sailed and remained through the week-end festivities.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Captains Leonard and Parrott and Lieutenants Burt and Miller made a jolly party at an impromptu dinner—a sort of basket affair—at Lieutenant Burt's quarters last week. Lieutenant Kuegle has moved from the Bachelors' Mess and is now "housekeeping." In celebration thereof he has given several delightful dinners to his guests, being Mr. and Mrs. Cator of Batangas, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester and Mrs. Henry Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. Dayton. Lieut. and Mrs. Field have returned from a week-end visit to Manila.

Mesdames Sibley, Field, Maghee, Meredith, White and Kern were guests of Mrs. Girard Sturtevant at a morning bridge game last week.

A score of 7 to 13 tells the tale of a spirited baseball game between the officers of the 24th and a picked team of civilians from Batangas. The game was played Oct. 24 on the diamond of the High School grounds and the proceeds went to the "Mestiza fund." Quite a large crowd went from this garrison and a well-filled grandstand saw the civilians win. A feature of the game was the enthusiastic rooting of the soldiers for their officers. The 24th team was composed of Captains Sturtevant, Leonard, Parrott, Nelson and Strong and Lieutenants Meredith, Hester, Kern and White. Lieutenant Meredith pitched and Lieutenant Kern was catcher. A second game will be played at Camp McGrath Nov. 7.

Major and Mrs. Sweet gave a reception at their home in Batangas immediately after the ball game on Oct. 24, entertaining the two teams and their wives and all the Army people who were in attendance.

Individually and collectively the Army people in the Islands are working earnestly for the "Mestiza fund." Lieut. and Mrs. William R. White, though comparatively newcomers, have issued invitations in this garrison to a dancing class which they will hold in behalf of these destitute children. Both Lieut. and Mrs. White are all the new steps, and this class is certain to be a source of great pleasure to the dancers as well as a richly deserved success.

Dr. and Mrs. Dayton had an informal bird supper for Captains Parrott and Leonard and Lieutenants Miller and Burt. Col. Willis T. May was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. White Oct. 28. Lieut. and Mrs. Rinaldo R. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood were recent dinner guests of Lieutenant Kuegle.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 2, 1914.

Miss Dorothy Bennett, debutante daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, is being made the incentive for much entertaining. In compliment to her the wardroom officers of the Annapolis gave a dinner-dance aboard ship for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Jr., Mrs. Charles C. Soule, Misses Marian Brooks, Ruth Hascal, Janet Crose, Priscilla Elliott, Lieut. Milton S. Davis and Ensign Francis K. O'Brien, of the Maryland. Later the entire party repaired to the Cleveland, whose more spacious deck afforded excellent opportunity for dancing.

Mrs. Charles N. Freeman last week entertained at a tea at her home in Vallejo. The South Dakota, Lieutenant Commander Freeman's ship, will probably be here until mid-January. A bridge party was given last week by Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Capt. and Mrs. Owens went to San Francisco for Thanksgiving. Miss Thelma Garrett has been up from San Francisco on a visit to the home of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott and on Wednesday Miss Priscilla Elliott gave a dinner in her honor for Paymr. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Miss Marian Brooks, P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, Lieut. Ralph S. Parr and Paymr. Walter D. Sharp and Capt. and Mrs. Elliott. The entire party attended the hop.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones were dinner hosts last week. Mrs. Jones also gave a baby's party Nov. 27 in honor of the second anniversary of her little son, Whitson. Mr. and Mrs. Rounsefell and Mrs. Farnsworth, of San Francisco, came up to spend Thanksgiving and the week-end with Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks. On Thanksgiving night Miss Brooks gave an informal house dance in their honor and for Mrs. Farnsworth, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Karns, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Mr. Charles C. Soule, Miss Ruth Hascal, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Mrs. Sylvester H. Lawton, Miss Janet Crose, Lieut. Walter M. Snead, Ensign R. T. Young, Ensign Bell, Lieutenant Berry, Ensign Francis K. O'Brien, Asst. Paymr. William E. Moorman, of the Rainbow, and Asst. Paymr. Edward Mowat, of the Annapolis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield's guests for dinner on Thanksgiving were Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, Jr., Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Mrs. Charles C. Soule, Ensign Bell and Lieut. W. A. Smead, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed have taken a large house at the corner of Alameda and Carolina streets, Vallejo, for the winter. Aboard the Maryland on Thanksgiving Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Miss Janet Crose, Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. S. Wallace and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Garrison and the four Wallace children.

Lieut. Edward H. Connor and Mrs. Connor, occupying a house in Vallejo while the South Dakota is at the yard, went to Santa Rosa as guests at Mrs. Connor's former home for Thanksgiving. Miss Dorothy Bennett spent a few days at San Jose as guest of Mrs. J. S. Brook and attended the Assembly at the Vendome. Capt. and Mrs. Sill came up from San Francisco Friday to spend the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose. Mrs. S. H. Lawton came from New York to spend Thanksgiving with her parents, Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, in Vallejo. Lieutenant Lawton is on the Texas and Mrs. Lawton has come to the coast to spend the winter at the Potts home. Her sister, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, has been there for seven or eight months.

Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook gave a card party Friday in honor of Mrs. James J. Manning, who shortly leaves Mare Island. It was also Mrs. Manning's birthday. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Riley F. McConnell, Harold Jones and T. J. J. See, while Mrs. Manning received a guest prize. Present: Mesdames Manning, Bennett, Hilliard, McConnell, Crose, Karns, Jones, M. W. Baker, C. S. Baker, Weiman, See and McKay. In compliment to Miss Dorothy Bennett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shapley gave a large dance Friday evening. It was one of the largest dances given at any of the officers' quarters this season.

Lieut. Grafton A. Beale on Nov. 30 reported for treatment at the hospital, from station at Samoa. Mrs. Franklin D. Karns entertained the Mare Island Card Club at dinner Monday in honor of the birthday of her husband, who was not aware of her plans until the guests arrived in a body singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." The club members presented Present: Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, Miss Marian Brooks, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope,

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Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd E. Shapley, Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger and Civil Engr. Bert M. Snyder, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Ide leave soon for Old Point Comfort, Va., after a v.s.t. to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, in San Francisco.

Speeded on her way by the whistles of all the craft in the channel as well as those of Vallejo, the former receiving ship Independence was towed to San Francisco Nov. 28, the trip down from this yard to the lower bay being the first she had made since 1865, when, after having served here for several years, she was transferred to the port of San Francisco. In 1868 she was brought back to Mare Island and served continuously as a receiving ship until two years ago. Since then various efforts have been made by municipalities and societies to save her, owing to the fact that she was the oldest ship of the Navy, having been built for the War of 1812. The cost of up-keep was found prohibitive, however, and she was accordingly sold to Capt. John Kinder, of Berkeley, Cal., for \$3,515. She is to end her days as a converted coal barge, although there is a possibility that she may first be placed in such shape as will permit of her being exhibited during the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The cruiser Annapolis, which left Mare Island last Saturday, thoroughly overhauled, sailed for San Diego Dec. 1, en route to Mexican waters for patrol duty. The Albany arrived from Mexico Monday and sailed for Bremerton for a thorough overhauling. Work on the collier Justin will be completed by Dec. 5. An inspection was made Monday. It is expected that she will soon be placed in full commission and again put on the run between this yard and Mexican ports. The repairs to the Saturn have just been finished and her sailing date has been set for Dec. 8.

The outcome of the Army-Navy game was watched with keen interest at Mare Island, where the officers clubbed together and secured a special wire. Business was given only scant attention during the progress of the game, all the officers crowding into the room to watch, by means of the wire, their team go down to defeat.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Nov. 20, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. John S. Johnston and their son, Howard, left on the Logan. A large coterie of friends of the popular captain and his charming wife bade them bon voyage at the dock, while almost a score of the members of the junior set cheered young Howard off. A pretty affair of Thursday was the dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Demmer at the Courtland Hotel for Col. and Mrs. Wilmot E. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Pfisterer, Madam Pfisterer, Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert.

The November transport from San Francisco will bring Civil Engr. Norman M. Smith, U.S.N., to take up work at the Pearl Harbor naval station. Miss Mildred Bromwell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, gave a dance Saturday evening to seventy-five friends at her home on College Hills. The grounds were hung with Japanese lanterns. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara entertained Tuesday evening in compliment to their house guest, Miss Delia Holmes. The guests, bidden for an early hour that they might enjoy a swim before supper, were Capt. and Mesdames Stayton, Waller, Tilton, Kimmel, Lieuts. and Mesdames Swan, Applein, Humbert, Mr. and Mrs. Willet, Mr. and Mrs. Gane, Miss Agnes Sullivan, Miss Mary, Miss Peacock, Miss Edith Peacock, Miss Lenihan, Miss Catherine Lenihan, Lieutenants Van Dusen, Mudd, Green, Jenkins, Lyman, Dieber and others.

The performance of "Mistress Mary" on Tuesday evening was followed by a delightful supper given by Col. and Mrs. F. P. Reynolds. Miss Margaret Martin, the author of the operetta, was guest of honor; others present included Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Miss Mildred Bromwell, Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Crockett, Major De Laney, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Governor Pinkham.

One of the season's most charming brides-elect is Miss Eleanor Lenihan, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Michael J. Lenihan, of Fort Shafter. Miss Lenihan's engagement to Lieut. Douglas Greene was announced recently at a dance given by Miss Lenihan and her sister, Catherine. Though no definite date has been announced for the wedding, a number of entertainments have been given for the bride-to-be, and it is expected that the affair will take place during the early spring.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins and Miss Gertrude Hopkins gave a buffet supper Monday in honor of Colonel McMahon and the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, and for Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Colonel Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews, the Misses Betty Case, Marion Smith, Ruth Harrison, Harriet Ellis, Mildred Massee and Dorothy Forsyth, Lieutenants Bowley, Deshon, Peyton, Palmer, Huntley, Goetz, Captain Williams and Major Guignard. Mrs. Henry Lantry and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly gave an auction party Wednesday at the Mounted Service Club. Mrs. Arthur Cassels won first prize. Mrs. William Chitty second. Mrs. Roger Mason third, and Mrs. James Parker received the consolation. Mrs. Lyman Kennon served ices, Mrs. Pelham Glassford poured coffee. Mrs. Joseph F. Janda on Monday gave an auction party for Mesdames Wells, Rich, Deems, Apple, Parker, Gardenhire, Rice, Short, Hunt, Jackson, Mapes, Glassford, Hopkins, Burnett, Martin, Butts, O'Shea, Holcomb, Baker, Dodds, Beard, Higgins, Harris, Hall, Warren, Fales, White, Mason, Chitty, Offery, Bailey, Fehet, Cassels, Miss Hopkins and Miss Carpenter. Mrs. Gardenhire won first prize. Mrs. Mason second and Mrs. Chitty third. Mrs. Charles Everitt entertained at auction Wednesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Gaugh, of Seattle, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Everitt.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Rich gave a buffet supper before the informal hop in the 25th Infantry post on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Harbold, Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Misses Ann Carpenter, Gertrude Hopkins, Ruth Harrison and Lieutenants Milligan, Spatz, Wheeler and Taylor. Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford's dinner guests on Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly and Mrs. Henry Lantry. Later all the dinner parties met in the amusement hall and enjoyed the dainty operetta "Mistress Mary," which was given at Schofield on Saturday, were entertained at suppers given by Mesdames Kennon, Thomas and Edwards. Mrs. Truby C. Martin sailed on the Logan on Thursday for an extended visit at St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Luther R. James gave a tea Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Bratton. Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieutenants Huntley and Peyton. Capt. and Mrs. Johnston and their son, Howard, formerly stationed at Fort Riley, were complimented guests at a chowder supper Saturday by the ladies of the post. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. John S. Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Pfisterer, Madam Pfisterer, Dr. and Mrs. Demmer, Lieut. Harold F. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Applein, Lieut. and Mrs. Swan, Lieut. Edward L. Kelly. Among those who sailed on the Logan are Capt. and Mrs. William E. Gibson. Captain Gibson expects to be assigned to some regiment on the mainland at the expiration of leave. Major Ernest V. Smith, also a passenger on the home-bound boat, will visit Washington,

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D.C., and his old home in Springfield, Mo., before returning to the islands on the December transport.

The weekly "ladies' night" of Fort Shafter was attended by about fifty guests Monday. The prize was carried off by Lieutenant Green.

Last Saturday evening Miss Lou Brett gave a dinner dance at the Haleiwa Hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Barr, who are on their wedding trip, making a tour of the world. The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Miss McMahon, Capt. H. Williams, Lieutenants Owens and Huntley. Guests who arrived later for the dance were Lieut. and Mrs. Lyman, Capt. and Mrs. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Hopkins, Miss Short, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Mr. and Mrs. Weller, of Honolulu; Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle and Lieutenant Enyart. An auction party was given on Wednesday by Mrs. William Renziehausen for Mesdames Holcomb, Daly, Lantry, Wells, Apple, Janda, Hopkins, Glassford, McCaskey, Phillipson, Jordan, Willyoung, Deems, Bailey, Mason, Chitty, Cassels and Misses Carpenter and Ellis. Miss Holcomb gave a bridge party Thursday for fifteen of the ladies of the Cavalry and artillery cantonments. The tennis tournament opened Tuesday with the first matches between Mrs. Nalle and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Watrous and Mrs. Hunt. The prize is to be the silver cup which was won by Mrs. Hunt last spring, and which must be won three times by one person to be entitled to keep it. The matches are exciting much interest.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daly gave a dinner Monday, the party later attending the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous gave a buffet supper Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson gave a bridge party Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Horner, Col. and Mrs. French, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Coe, Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. E. V. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Canaga, Capt. and Mrs. Cutts, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Mrs. E. V. Smith gave a beautiful luncheon on Saturday for Mrs. Charles Dukes, from Oakland, Cal., Mesdames Phisterer, Ellis, Brownell, Cutts, Lincoln, Jamerson, Atkinson, Randolph, Gibbs and Lenihan.

Capt. and Mrs. Brown had dinner for Lieut. J. Meyers, chief engineer of the revenue cutter Thetis, who left for the mainland Wednesday. Covers were laid for Lieutenant Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seely, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Munter, Messrs. Edgerly, O'Connor, Daniels, Derby and Capt. and Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Frederick Reynolds gave a tea Friday in compliment to Mrs. Hall and her mother, Mrs. Rogers. About twenty-five ladies, many of them old friends of the guests of honor, called.

Admiral and Mrs. Moore entertained four tables of auction bridge Tuesday at Pearl Harbor. The prizes were equally divided between ladies and gentlemen. Supper was served at eleven and the guests left for their long ride to the city before the lights, which a paternal government puts out at twelve, had begun to grow dim.

Schofield Barracks, Nov. 19, 1914.

An attractive entertainment given by Mrs. John Jordan consisted of an afternoon spent in solving the riddles of several guessing games. Pictures representing songs, books and advertisements were given to each guest. Mrs. Elmer Rice won first prize, Mrs. Harbold second, Mrs. Frank Burnett third, and Mrs. Harry Knight fourth. Mrs. Forsyth poured tea, with Mrs. Rice assisting. The guests were Mesdames Campbell, Hall, Tayman, Burnett, Rice, Forsyth, Knight, Mitchell, Miller, Harbold, Baker, Rutenauter, Everitt, Gaugh, Bailey, Fales, Denison, Mayer and Ayer. On Tuesday, before the hop, Capt. and Mrs. John Jordan gave a buffet supper of three courses for thirty-five, at which the color scheme was daintily carried out in pink and yellow appointments. Present were the Misses Gertrude Hopkins, Carrie and Esther McMahon, Welcome Ayer, Ann Carpenter, Louise Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Bratton, Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous, Lieuts. Whittley, Spatz, Little, Fales, Philoon, Milligan, Ulio, McCulloch, Hall, Lyerly, Richards, Fosnes and Major Guignard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous gave a buffet supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Ruth Harrison, Miss Gertrude Hopkins, Mildred Massee, Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon and Lieutenants Peyton, Wheeler, Spatz, Milligan and Hinemon. Miss Mildred Massee, after a visit of some months with Col. and Mrs. Daniel Howell, left for the coast on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Burnett gave a hop dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Jordan and Lieut. and Mrs. Bratton. A chafing-dish supper was given by Lieutenants Little and Whittley in their quarters after the hop at Castner on Tuesday night.

Misses Welcome Ayer, Capt. and Mrs. John Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett and Lieutenant Ulio. Miss Mildred Massee was guest of honor at the hop supper given before the Castner hop, with Capt. and Mrs. Jackson as hosts.

An auction party was given Wednesday by Mrs. William Renziehausen for Mesdames Holcomb, Daly, Lantry, Wells, Apple, Janda, Hopkins, Glassford, McCaskey, Phillipson, Jordan, Willyoung, Deems, Bailey, Mason, Chitty, Cassels and the Misses Ann Carpenter and Harriet Ellis. Mrs. Lantry won first prize, Mrs. Janda second and Mrs. Glassford third. Miss Carpenter was given the consolation. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly had dinner Monday for Misses Ann Carpenter, Gertrude Hopkins, Carrie and Esther McMahon, and Lieutenants Freeman Bowley, Ballard Lyerly, Harold Huntley and Kenny Palmer.

Mrs. Holcomb gave a bridge party on Thursday for fifteen of the ladies of the Cavalry and Artillery cantonments. Present: Mesdames Apple, Hall, O'Shea, Mason, Chitty, Hopkins, Parker, Gardenhire, Lantry, Daly, Deems, Willyoung, Miss Norma Mason and Miss Harriet Ellis. Prizes were won by Mesdames Parker, Gardenhire, Mason and Miss Ellis, respectively.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., Dec. 6, 1914.

Miss Catharine Wickham, of Flushing, N.Y., guest of Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele, has been engaged as instructor for a class in the new dances recently organized at Mott. Those enrolled are Mrs. H. L. Steele, Capt. C. G. Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Thomas-Stahle, Miss Helena Griffiths, of Mott; Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, of Du Pont.

Col. J. A. Lundeen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lundeen are guests of their daughter, Mrs. H. L. Steele, and Major Steele. Col. and Mrs. Lundeen have just returned from a year's stay abroad.

A large representation from the defenses attended the Army and Navy game and incident festivities. Among those going up to Philadelphia were Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Major and Mrs. Steele, Captain Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Haines, Miss Wickham, of Mott; Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Menges, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Welshimer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Barlow, Lieut. E. B. Hochwalt, of Du Pont.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, of Du Pont, were dinner and

overnight guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ford and small daughter, Betty, left Friday for Lieutenant Ford's new station, Fort Howard. Lieut. E. B. Hochwalt has returned from a three weeks' leave passed in Ohio. Mrs. H. L. Steele is visiting at Fort Totten, N.J., the guest of Mrs. R. S. Abernethy.

Miss Carlotta Bailey, of New York, is being entertained by Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan at Du Pont. Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Welshimer have left the defenses, Lieutenant Welshimer going on a short leave before reporting to the Artillery School at Monroe. They will pass the time at Mrs. Welshimer's home in Annapolis.

Thanksgiving was duly celebrated at both posts, turkey dinners being enjoyed at all the company barracks. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan had dinner for Miss Bailey, of New York, and Miss Whitney, of Plainfield, N.J. Chaplain W. K. Marvine was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Menges, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stahle and Lieut. and Mrs. Haines entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Ford.

Miss M. P. Lyman, of Riverside, Cal., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. R. E. Haines, and Lieutenant Haines. Miss Hilda Thompson, of Le Monte, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Thomas-Stahle, and Lieutenant Stahle.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 9, 1914.

Great interest is being taken in the coming charity ball for the benefit of the American Red Cross to be conducted by the Navy Yard Improvement Association Dec. 17. Capt. Harry T. Field, U.S.N., acting commandant, has approved the movement, and Pay Dir. Frank T. Arms, U.S.N., has been chosen treasurer of the ball fund. The denominations of the tickets range from \$1 to \$100.

A pleasant dance was held at the armory Saturday evening, with a large attendance of officers, their families and friends. The naval orchestra furnished music. The affair was under direction of Mrs. Willis McDowell, Mrs. F. T. Arms and Mrs. F. N. Bogan. Capt. Frank W. Bartlett has recently returned from a successful hunting trip.

Major Albertus Catlin, U.S.M.C., new commanding officer at the naval prison, is becoming very popular. His most recent act, greatly appreciated, is to provide for the purchase of newspapers for the prisoners. Chief Btm. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the disciplinary ship Topeka and prison ship Southern, recently delivered an address before the Men's Club of the Exeter Baptist Church.

The San Francisco football team has made a great record on the gridiron this season and concluded the year with a 58 to 0 victory over the Tiger A.C., one of the strongest of the Portsmouth teams.

Capt. James T. Buttrick, U.S.M.C., of the prison guard, is convalescing from his recent illness and has left the naval hospital. Major George Thorpe, U.S.M.C., relieved of command at the naval prison a few days ago by Major Catlin, will spend two years at the War College at Newport. Medical Director Wieber returned to-day from a business trip to Washington. The Board of Inspection and survey, Captain Wilson commanding, will be at the yard when the cruiser Washington arrives and will go over the ship. Though it is not thought that the Washington will go out of commission, the ship may go into ordinary and have a skeleton crew aboard while the yard workmen are making repairs. The machinery division received this morning a contract from the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington for the construction of eight type M engines for steam launches at a cost of about \$9,000.

Mrs. Lyle F. Bellinger, wife of Civil Engr. L. F. Bellinger, recently gave an informal musicale, nearly all the commissioned officers and their families attending. Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., chief of the hull division, has been notified that the Government has accepted his specifications for a self-cooling refrigerator for torpedoboats, and that four will be constructed at this yard for experimental purposes. The apparatus is run by an electric motor and will make ice if necessary. Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, who for a year and a half has had work at both the local yard and the Bath (Maine) Iron Works under his supervision, will be relieved of the latter position next month. Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh, U.S.N., will have charge of the Government work at the ship-building plant.

Special guests at the recent banquet tendered Senator Jacob Gallinger by the Portsmouth Board of Trade included Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, Capt. Harry Field, Pay Dir. F. T. Arms and Naval Constr. L. S. Adams. The Paducah, Eagle and Des Moines, in drydock, will be taken out Thursday and it is thought that they will leave the yard on schedule time.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 1, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur C. Cowan entertained for the matinee dansant at Hotel del Coronado Saturday, their guests including Miss Martha Kneedler, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Seydel, Capt. W. L. Patterson, Capt. Townsend F. Dodd, Miss A. B. Dodd, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis, Capt. and Mrs. Harold F. Geiger, Lieutenants Taliaferro, Carberry, Jones, Chapman, Kilmer, MacDill, Van Horn, Milling, Christie, Holliday and Fitzgerald. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton also entertained fourteen guests, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Lyman, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen D. Kores, Lieut. and Mrs. John Potts, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph T. Zane and Miss Leicester Sehon. Lieut. and Mrs. M. H. Macdonald and Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton and Frederick J. Gerstner were among those entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dewar. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William M. Folger, U.S.N., had three at their table.

Miss Martha Kneedler, daughter of Major William L. Kneedler, U.S.A., on Wednesday gave a tea dance for about fifty at the Coronado Country Club house. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Luther Kennett and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis. Many members of the Army and Marine Corps circle were among the guests.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 4, 1914.

Mrs. W. P. B. Prentice entertained on Wednesday at a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard, U.S.N. Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton was among those at the affair.

The 13th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., is expected here from Fort Worden, Wash. within a few days, to remain during the Panama-California exposition, which opens its gates on Jan. 1.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Dec. 4, 1914.

Mrs. Willett left on Nov. 24 to join her husband at Fort Bayard. Capt. J. H. Pelot, O.D., was here last week on a tour of inspection from Benicia Arsenal. Major R. R. Raymond was on the post Nov. 27 on an official visit in connection with the engineering problem of the harbor.

Capt. T. Bowen, Lieutenants MacDill and Fitzgerald, of the aviation camp, have been recent callers on the post. Lieutenant McChord, 1st Cav., now at San Ysidro, was also on the post.

Miss Young, of Loma Portal, gave a party Tuesday evening for Miss S. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune and sister, Miss Rundlett. Thanksgiving Day being an ideal southern California day, balmy, clear and sunny, a number of the fort people motored to the fair grounds to witness an exhibition of Lincoln Beachy's marvelous flying and loop—the loops which were given as a benefit for the Belgians. There were about 3,500 people present and the exhibition proved a great success.

Dr. Drake and Miss Zoe Drake were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Drake on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. and Mrs. F. Thomas, of the Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, and their two sons have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McCune. Miss S. Hunter spent Nov. 27 with Miss Hartman, of San Diego. Miss V. Tobin, daughter of Captain Tobin, of Fort Scott, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Davis. Col. and Mrs. Davis had a dinner party Sunday in honor of Miss Tobin and Miss Sarah Hunter. Others present were Miss Margaret Davis, Lieutenants MacDill and Fitzgerald, of the Aviation Corps, and Lieutenant Ferron. Miss Hunter left the same evening for San

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Francisco, where she expects to enter the nurses' training school.

As there has been a little trouble on the border at Tia Juana again, Captain Condon took a party of guests for the day and motored to the scene of conflict. Those of the party were Lieutenants McCune, Mrs. Condon and Captain Palmer. Capt. and Mrs. Page motored down in the afternoon. Mrs. McCune and Miss Randlett left this morning for Los Angeles to visit a few days en route to Fort Monroe, their new post. Lieut. and Mrs. McCune have a short leave and expect to visit along the way. Mrs. Davis and Miss Tobin were guests at the aviation camp Dec. 3.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 5, 1914.

Mrs. William H. Youngs, Col. Daniel L. Tate and Dr. Clarence Lauderdale dined with Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor on Thanksgiving Day. After witnessing the Army-Navy game at Philadelphia, Mrs. Tate went on to West Point for a short visit with her son and returned to Fort Sheridan on Thursday. Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent and Miss Alice Sargent were also spectators at the Army-Navy game and returned to the post last week. Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan gave an informal dance Nov. 28 for the younger set in honor of her daughter, Catherine. The guests were Misses Bernhardt, Bridges, Henderson, Leah Stock, Florence Helmick, Dorothy Trout, Lieutenant Murphy, Mr. Roland McNamee, Mr. Reynolds Burt and a number of school friends from Highland Park. Lieut. George D. Murphy spent several days at Fort Sheridan as the guest of Mrs. Carnahan. Dr. Clarence E. Lauderdale gave a stag dinner on Sunday for Colonel Tate, Major Sargent, Captain Porter, Lieutenants Emery and Murphy.

Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan gave an auction bridge party Tuesday for Mrs. Helmick, Miss Stock, Mrs. McNamee, Miss Trout, Miss Sargent, Mrs. Scates, Miss Bridges, Mrs. Davis, Miss Bernhardt, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Gohn, Miss Colt, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. von Schrader, Lieutenant Emery and Dr. Lauderdale. The first prize was won by Dr. Lauderdale and the cut prize by Mrs. Helmick. Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Youngs and Miss Rafferty came in for tea. Mrs. Helmick served ice and Mrs. Scates presided at the punch bowl.

Mrs. Eli A. Helmick gave a dinner to Mrs. Scates, Miss Henderson, Miss Bridges, Miss Bernhardt, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Barnard and Miss Stock on Tuesday. Mrs. Helmick gave an impromptu dance at her quarters Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Leah Stock, who was leaving next day for her home in Michigan. Only the ladies of the garrison were the guests, all were attired in fancy dress, and a most pleasing variety of costumes was the result. Among those who enjoyed Mrs. Helmick's hospitality were Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Scates, Mrs. Sargent, Miss Bernhardt, Mrs. Gohn, Miss Colt, Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Youngs, Miss Trout, Mrs. Barnard, Catherine Carnahan and Florence Helmick.

Mrs. Ralph Porter has been ill and confined to the house for the last two weeks. Her presence has been deeply missed. Mrs. Joseph F. Gohn and her sister, Miss Colt, gave a bridge party Friday afternoon. Mesdames Tate, Carnahan, McNamee, Helmick, Burt, Taylor, Scates, Tupper, Davis, Emery, von Schrader and the Misses Bernhardt, Bridges, Henderson and Trout played. Prizes were won by Mesdames Taylor, Carnahan, von Schrader and Miss Bernhardt. Guests for tea were Mesdames Sargent, Barnard and Youngs.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 5, 1914.

Major W. H. Simons, I.G., Southern Dept., will arrive next week from Arizona and inspect all Infantry troops in the district. Col. Franklin O. Johnson, assigned to duty with the 15th Cavalry from the 14th, has arrived. Capt. Elliott Norton, 20th Inf., has gone to Fort Douglas, Utah, to spend a few weeks with his family.

Lieut. Robert H. Willis, recently transferred from the 6th Infantry to the Aviation Corps, left this week for San Diego, Cal., to take up his new duties. Lieut. John W. Meehan, recently transferred from the 15th Cavalry to the 5th Infantry, left this week for station in Empire, Panama. Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 6th Inf., has left for San Francisco to spend a short leave with his family. Lieut. P. W. Baade, 20th Inf., granted three months' leave, has gone to San Francisco to join his family.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Hospital, who were married recently at Fort Leavenworth, arrived in the district this week en route to station at Columbus, N.M., where the groom's regiment is on border patrol duty. The bride, formerly Miss Marjorie Craig, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, was the guest of Major and Mrs. W. T. Davidson at his post last winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Craig are spending a few days at the post with Lieut. and Mrs. Alvin C. Miller.

Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the 8th Infantry Brigade, received the officers of the various regiments of the district on Tuesday afternoon. The officers called by regiments, and during that time the band of each regiment serenaded them on the parade ground outside the General's quarters. Major William R. Sample, district adjutant; Major W. F. Lewis, district medical officer, and General Pershing's aids, Lieut. W. W. Gordon and Lieut. James L. Collins, assisted in receiving.

Lieut. W. G. Weaver, 20th Inf., has returned to duty with his regiment from a leave spent at his home in Kentucky. Lieut. Col. Edward F. Dravo, U.S.A., retired, who has been visiting friends in El Paso, has returned to his home in Phoenix, Ariz. Mrs. Orrin R. Wolfe, wife of Captain Wolfe, Med. Corps, left Sunday for San Francisco, to remain over the holidays with her family. Lieut. Charles H. Danielson, 20th Inf., has gone to Fort Riley, Kas., to spend a leave. Capt. and Mrs. Orrin R. Wolfe recently entertained Messrs. Frederick Fenchler and Matt Winn at dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel.

A number of recruits for service with the 15th Cavalry arrived Monday from Columbus, O. The regular monthly field exercises of the 15th Cavalry were postponed until next week on account of the heavy rains.

The Chamber of Commerce of El Paso recently sent congratulations to Gen. Hugh L. Scott on his appointment as chief of staff.

A rumor is current that the 20th Infantry, which has been

on duty at this point for the last year, may leave soon for San Diego, Cal., to assist at the exposition.

Major Lewis M. Koehler, who has been on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will probably return to the post soon.

The new brick stables for the use of the Cavalry have been completed by the contractors and turned over to the post quartermaster for acceptance.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., Dec. 5, 1914.

There will be a number of changes at Fort Banks during the next few weeks. Lieut. T. I. Steere has been ordered to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe to join the next class, and will go on a short leave about Dec. 16, prior to this detail. Capt. R. H. O. Kelton, of Fort Banks, will take his examinations for promotion in January for his majority, reporting at Fort Monroe on the 19th. Second Lieut. L. A. McLaughlin has reported to the coast defenses of Boston. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy, transferring to the Coast Artillery in 1912. He has been attached to the 7th Co., Fort Banks, Mass. Capt. John P. Spurr is in command of the 152d Co., having arrived from Fort Flagler, his former station.

Major Heiner and Lieutenant Riley saw the Army triumph over Navy at Philadelphia Nov. 28. Major Heiner in Philadelphia met his son, who is a cadet at West Point. Captain Coles, O.D., Lieut. Duke Edwards, Inf., and Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, left Friday for the Army-Navy game. Mrs. Coles, wife of Captain Coles, of the Watertown Arsenal, has returned from her home in the South, where she was called by the death of her father.

Lieut. Duke Edwards, Inf., has been a week-end visitor at Fort Banks. Lieutenant Edwards was detailed by the War Department for a special course of study in law at Harvard, being one of five officers from the entire Army detailed for this work and the only second lieutenant. Lieutenant Edwards made an enviable record in law at West Point.

The football season is over in Boston Harbor, and the laurels go to the Fort Banks team. This team defeated Fort Andrews in a practice game 5 to 0, and in a league game 7 to 0, while Fort Strong, the champion team of last year, was beaten 32 to 7. As Fort Strong and Fort Andrews played a tie game upon the only occasion on which they met, the title rests squarely with Banks. Credit must be given this post for an unusually good soldier team, for it is next to the smallest in the harbor in number of men to draw from, and great difficulty was experienced in getting a full complement of players together. Private Riddle, of the 7th Company, was captain of the team, which was coached by Lieut. George D. Riley. The team had over fifty offensive plays and formations outside of the regular gridiron attacks, and had very little trouble in gaining against any team that it met during the past season. Some of the players who deserve special credit for good playing were Privates Fiddling, Gorman and Cleary, of the 152d Company; Sergeant Gollison and Privates Ford and Hallahan, of the 7th. The Fort Strong team was coached by Lieutenant Gatchell, and showed in many ways his good coaching, but was not quite up to the standard of last year, although winning a number of games with outside teams. At Fort Andrews, Corporal Johnson coached the team and played a star game at halfback the entire season.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., detailed with the Militia of New England, has returned with her three attractive children from Georgia and is with Captain Davis at their home on Summit avenue, Wintrop. Lieut. James Lyon, acting inspector-instructor to the Coast Artillery Militia of Massachusetts, has been a frequent visitor at Fort Banks, taking Thanksgiving dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reyhold, of the post. Lieutenant Lyons will hold this detail until January, when Captain Wilson, of Fort Strong, will become the permanent inspector-instructor. On Thanksgiving Major and Mrs. Heiner entertained at dinner for Miss Dennis, of Fort Banks, Miss Hunt, of Wellesley, and Lieutenants Riley and Dennis, of Fort Banks.

Miss Katherine Dennis, sister of Lieut. E. B. Dennis, of Fort Banks, has left to spend the holidays in Ohio. Cards have been received at the harbor posts for a series of dances to be held on Monday afternoons at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Similar dances were very attractive last year. Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, spent a week's leave in Philadelphia, where he attended the Army-Navy game, and in Baltimore. Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell, whose death occurred Monday in the Post Hospital at Fort Howard, Md., had many friends in Boston Harbor.

Plans are actively under way for a basketball league in the harbor to play a schedule for a trophy to be awarded at the end of the season. It is certain Fort Strong, Andrews and Banks will have teams on the floor, and possibly Warren and Revere, and sharp competition will be assured. The athletic officers at the various posts, together with the team captains, are perfecting the plans for an organization of this kind.

Quartermaster Sergeant Segarra, of Fort Banks, is being congratulated on receiving over \$500 for foreign service pay in Porto Rico, the difference between the actual amount he received and the twenty per cent. increase for service in the islands.

Young Herbert Shaw is playing on a juvenile football team that has been winning all of its games around Wintrop. He is a son of Major Shaw, Med. Corps, and gives promise of developing into an excellent athlete.

There is much activity at Fort Andrews in the Chamberlain war game, and during the past two weeks there have been two separate details of officers who have been receiving instruction on this important part of artillery work. During the past week at Fort Andrews the following officers have been in attendance: Colonel Haan, from Fort Warren; Major Brady, from Governors Island; Captains Wallace, Howell, P. Worcester and Barnes. Prior to the departure for their posts of the first group of officers who received instruction, a dance was given by the ladies and officers of Fort Andrews. The ladies of the post received.

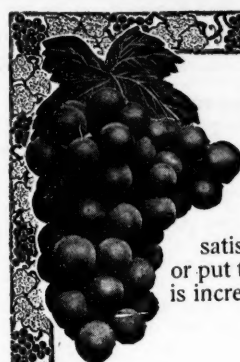
Moving pictures are being held twice a week at Fort Andrews, on Monday and Thursday, and are being well patronized.

Laden with the spoils of the chase, Lieut. Ellery Niles is back at Fort Andrews, after a leave spent in Maine. Lieutenant Niles showed the result of his rifle shooting at Sea Girt by bringing down two very fine deer in the woods of Maine. Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, of Fort Andrews, will leave shortly for a two months' leave to be spent in New Orleans and other Southern cities. Mr. Baxter, of Toledo, Ohio, has been visiting his daughter at Fort Andrews. Mrs. William Porter, wife of Lieutenant Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Gaper, of Fort Revere, have left for a two months' leave to be spent in Washington, D.C., Rochester and Cleveland. During the absence of Dr. Gaper, Dr. Blanchard, of Fort Strong, is in attendance at Fort Revere.

Soccer, volley ball and hand ball are popular sports at Fort Revere, where an excellent gymnasium has been fitted out under the direction of Lieutenant Brown, athletic officer. Lieutenant Barrett, of Fort Revere, had a leave during which he attended the Army-Navy football game at Philadelphia. Recently he has entertained his mother, who resides in New Hampshire. Lieutenant Quinton has arrived in Boston harbor and has been given station at Fort Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. Jairus Moore have left for the Presidio of San Francisco, their new station. Captain Moore has been acting fort commander at Fort Strong. Lieut. and Mrs. Gatchell, of Fort Strong, spent the Thanksgiving holidays at Providence, R.I., the home of Mrs. Gatchell.

The 96th Company, commanded by Capt. Marion S. Battle, has been presented with the Hawthorne trophy for athletic excellence among the twelve companies of Boston harbor. The 96th Company did splendid work in general athletics and in baseball and won hands down from its nearest competitor, the 153d Company, of Fort Andrews. The trophy consists of a cup suitably inscribed, presented by Col. Harry Hawthorne, former commander of the coast defenses of Boston.

Gatling gun practice has taken the time and attention of nearly all the companies in the harbor, and some of the scores made have been very good. The 152d Company and the 7th, from Fort Banks, were down the harbor recently and the 7th Company made 222 hits, while the 152d landed on the target 176 times. The score made by the 7th Company is one of the best made this year. Capt. R. H. O. Kelton was in command of the firing, and Sergeant Colleary and Corporals Spell-



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man and McCarthy were gun pointers. Corporal McCarthy made 104 hits out of 132 shots. Indoor instruction is now being actively held by all the companies in the harbor.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER PATROL.

Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 30, 1914.

The 14th Cavalry has been at Clark and on the border nearly three years and came to Texas from a two year and a half tour in the Islands.

Chaplain Bateman held very interesting Thanksgiving service in the post chapel on Sunday preceding Thanksgiving Day. A large crowd attended. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and her son, Clements Adams, spent Thanksgiving Day in San Antonio with Laura Virginia Adams, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Adams, who is attending the Wasson School.

Capt. and Mrs. George E. Lovell had a Thanksgiving dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Pierson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Peter, Lieutenant Davis and Miss Lovell. Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Bach had dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Madame Arnold and Capt. P. W. Arnold; Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn, Mrs. J. G. Fisher, Capt. S. P. Adams and Lieut. A. J. Lynch; Chaplain and Mrs. C. O. Bateman's dinner guests were Major Howard, Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, Miss Bateman and Miss Evangeline Bateman.

Madame A. K. Arnold and her son, Capt. P. W. Arnold, had as dinner guests on Friday Major Howard, Capt. S. P. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton. Lieut. A. G. Fisher spent the week with his family, returning to Eagle Pass Sunday. Lieut. R. E. Fisher is spending a few days at Clark with his family, before starting out on a mapping detail. Lieut. Faulkner W. Heard has returned from a ten days' leave spent at Fort Sam Houston with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Heard.

Lieutenant McLane and Hazeline spent Thanksgiving Day in Eagle Pass. Lieutenants Dick and Barnitz attended the dance in Eagle Pass on Thanksgiving evening. Dr. and Mrs. Pratt are now occupying quarters No. 26. Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 14th Cav., stationed at Eagle Pass, spent Thanksgiving Day with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Heard, Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Gething, Miss Gething, Miss Edwards and Miss Maud Clarkson are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn and Capt. and Mrs. Adams. In their honor Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn had dinner Dec. 1, inviting Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Major Howard and Lieutenant Heard.

The post Christmas tree for the children of the garrison will be most attractive this year. Miss Bateman and Mrs. S. P. Adams are getting up a Christmas cantata for the children, to be given on Christmas Eve.

PORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.H. Harbor, Dec. 7, 1914.

Mrs. R. H. Williams had dinner Nov. 24 for Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts, Lieut. and Mrs. Felix Gross, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Gray, Mrs. Gomer and Mr. Williams. Major William P. Pence returned to the post the last week in November. Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Misses Smith and Ethel Allen were guests at the dinner-dance at the Brick House given by the ordnance officers stationed at the Proving Ground Nov. 24.

Major and Mrs. J. M. Williams and Miss Eleanor Williams, of Fort Monroe, were guests last week of Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton. Miss Ethel Allen had dinner Nov. 25 for Miss Ann Brown Kimberly and for Misses Abbott, of Bay Ridge, and Miss Laura Lewis, Lieutenants Pendleton and Oberly, of the Proving Ground, and Lieutenants Englehart, Blackmore and Craig, of this post.

Major and Mrs. William P. Pence had dinner Nov. 23 for their house guests, Misses Kimberly and Laura Lewis, and for Misses Ethel Allen, Smith and Terry, Captains Lambdin and Miller, Lieutenants Englehart, Blackmore and Craig, Dr. Gomer and Mr. Arthur Pence.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Gray gave a dance at the gymnasium Monday evening, Nov. 23, in honor of Miss Etta Frank, fiancé of Mrs. Gray's brother, Dr. Charles Gomer. Their guests included a large number of people from Brooklyn and from this garrison and some of the bachelors of Fort Hancock. Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton had as guests for Thanksgiving dinner Major and Mrs. J. M. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick, Misses Smith and Williams and Lieutenant Pendleton, O.D.

Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses and Miss Katherine Moses on Thanksgiving Day were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson. Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess were Thanksgiving dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, parents of Mrs. Hess, in Brooklyn. Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses and Miss Katherine Moses left Nov. 27 for Philadelphia to attend the football game, going thence to their new station, Washington, D.C. Major and Mrs. Hess also left the post on Friday for their new station in Philadelphia.

Those attending the Army and Navy football game from this post were Capt. and Mrs. William Kitts, Lieutenants Blackmore, Englehart, Craig and Laflamme and Messrs. Arthur Pence and John Hamilton. Major and Mrs. Pence had dinner Nov. 27 for Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Major and Mrs. J. M. Williams and Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick. Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards on Saturday, Nov. 28, had bridge in honor of Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick. Mrs. Embick, guest of honor, received a corsage bouquet of violets and the prizes were won by Mrs. Embick, Miss Smith, Captains Embick and Carpenter. Others present were Major and Mrs. Pence, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Ethel Allen, Captain Kilbourne, Lieutenant Gross and Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick and for Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton and Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Sterling. Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick left Tuesday in their automobile for

Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. William Kitts entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Greene, Captain Carpenter, Lieutenants Craig and Blackmore.

Mrs. Samuel Allen gave an enjoyable concert and tea-dance Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 2, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. In spite of the inclement weather about 200 guests were present. The concert was thoroughly enjoyed; it was given in the gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated in plants, shaded lights and flags. Immediately after the concert the floor was cleared for dancing. Just across the hall, in the reading room, the tea tables were attractively set and tea, sandwiches and cake were served. Mrs. Phipps, of Fort Wadsworth, poured tea, and Mesdames Roberts, Sterling and Carpenter, of this post, assisted by the ladies of the garrison, Mesdames Pence and Williams, presided over the punch tables. Mrs. Leonard Wood, of Governors Island, and Mrs. Lamont, of New York, were among the patronesses.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts had dinner for Major and Mrs. Moses, Miss Katherine Moses and Mrs. R. H. Williams on Nov. 25. Major and Mrs. William P. Pence had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Greene, Mesdames Kilbourne and Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Pence and Captain Carpenter. Capt. C. E. Kilbourne spent several days the last of the week in Fort Monroe. Lieut. Robert Arthur, of Fort Monroe, Va., is the guest for several days of Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. William P. Pence, Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards and Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene.

Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl is the guest of Miss Ethel Allen. Misses Krayenbuhl and Allen and Lieutenant Craig attended the hop at Governors Island Friday evening. Miss Helen Townsley, of West Point, spent Thursday night on the post as guest of Major and Mrs. William P. Pence. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Pence, of Frankfort, Ind., are guests of Major and Mrs. William P. Pence. Mrs. Sarah A. Moorton, of Petersburg, Va., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton.

Miss Ethel Allen had supper Sunday for her house guest, Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl and for Lieutenants Blackmore and Craig. Misses Ethel Allen and Dorothy Krayenbuhl were guests for luncheon to-day of Mrs. Seligman, of New York city.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Nov. 28, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle had Thanksgiving dinner for the Admiral's staff, Lieut. J. H. Blackburn and Mrs. Blackburn, Lieut. A. A. Garcelon and Mrs. Garcelon and Lieut. John E. Pond and Mrs. Pond and Ensign and Mrs. J. L. Nielson. Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer had Thanksgiving dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Ensign M. P. Refo and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Irvine. Lieut. W. H. Stiles, recently detached from duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, reported Saturday, relieving Lieut. F. M. Perkins as shop superintendent in the machinery division. Mrs. Stiles and little daughter accompanied him to the yard and have taken an apartment at the Kitsap Inn.

Lieut. Comdr. Z. E. Briggs received orders Monday to the battleship Oregon, as executive officer. The family will leave the yard and Mrs. Briggs will take an apartment at the Kitsap Inn until the Oregon leaves for the trip through the Panama Canal, when she will leave for California. Mrs. De Witt Blamer gave a bridge and luncheon last Monday for Mesdames Robert M. Doyle, A. R. Wentworth, Nelson Hibbs, Timothy O'Leary, John Irwin, Jr., J. H. Blackburn, E. D. Almy and J. C. Fegan. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady had dinner Wednesday for Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Ensign and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy and Mrs. Louis Brooks.

Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis gave a luncheon party on board the cruiser Milwaukee Tuesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Nielson, Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine and Mrs. Ellis. Ensign Nelson Hibbs, who has been spending a month with Mrs. Hibbs and her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, sailed Tuesday for San Pedro, Cal., to join the destroyer Truxtun. Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, who are spending the winter at the Hotel Sorrento, in Seattle, were guests over Wednesday night of Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, coming over to attend the dance in the sail loft. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Briggs gave a buffet supper Wednesday after the dance for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake, Lieut. and Mrs. Larimer, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Draemel, Capt. and Mrs. Hirschinger, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary went to Tacoma Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with their daughter, Miss Eleanor, who is attending school at Annie Wright Seminary. They were also guests at a dinner party on Thanksgiving Day, given by Rt. Rev. Bishop F. W. Keator. Lieut. F. M. Perkins, attached to this yard for three years, left Wednesday for Boston, Mass., to join the repair ship Vestal. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel has moved his family to Seattle, to spend the winter with Mrs. Draemel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Clise. Lieutenant Draemel goes to Boston, Mass., to join the battleship Vermont.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen entertained informally on Thanksgiving Day for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Bulmer, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Irvine and Lieutenant Garcelon. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth gave a dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan and Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory. Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, who have been spending the summer and fall at the Hotel Sorrento, in Seattle, leave next Tuesday for San



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Francisco, where they will be guests of Mrs. Cottman's brother, Mr. George P. Klink, and family. The Cottmans will probably remain in San Francisco throughout the Exposition.

Paymer and Mrs. E. D. Stanley had dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Rev. William Koper, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bremerton, and Mrs. Koper. Dr. and Mrs. Geiger had Sunday dinner for Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Waddington, of Seattle, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy had Thanksgiving dinner for Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Moore and Paymer. R. B. Lupton, Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Draemel had as dinner guests Monday Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher spent the week-end sight-seeing around the Sound cities. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington were guests of Ensign and Mrs. Nielson at a dinner and theater party Tuesday. Dr. Elmer E. Curtis has been detached from duty at Guam and ordered to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet at this yard. Miss Goldena Denny and Professor Guthrie, both instructors at the Washington State University, spent Friday in Bremerton as guests of Paymer, and Mrs. E. D. Stanley. Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Tozer has been ordered detached from the supply ship Glacier and comes to the cruiser Colorado as executive officer.

Asst. Naval Constr. Whitford Drake won the 18-hole handicap golf tournament at the yard on Thanksgiving Day and will retain the subscription cup furnished by the club. His gross score was 98, with 73 net. Lieutenants Shipp, Atkins and Fegan tied for second place, with 75 net each. There were fifteen entries in the game.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 6, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, who have been visiting their niece, Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., left Sunday for their home in Chicago. At the bowling alley Monday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Captains Wetherill and Humphreys, and Lieut. and Mrs. Craig. Lieut. W. S. Dowd, accompanied by Mrs. Dowd, arrived Tuesday to take a ten days' course of instruction in recruiting.

Capt. A. R. Dillingham, accompanied by Mrs. Dillingham, arrived Wednesday to relieve Capt. G. E. Houle, in command of the 16th Recruit Company. Captain Houle left Wednesday to join his regiment, the 11th Infantry, in Texas City.

At the roller skating Wednesday evening were Major J. M. Kennedy, Lawrence Kennedy, Katherine Kennedy, Katherine Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. G. V. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones, Capt. and Mrs. England, Miss Hester Nolan, Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Mrs. G. C. Keleher and Mrs. J. A. McAlister. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke had dinner for Col. J. H. Beacom, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig.

An enjoyable dance was held Friday evening in the Administration Building by the enlisted men of the post.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Dec. 6, 1914.

Heber Newsom, son of Chaplain Newsom, came to the post on Saturday from Biloxi, where he is teaching. Howard Newsom, having recovered from his operation in the Mobile Hospital, returned to the Gulf Coast Military Academy last Monday. Chaplain Newsom and Dr. Farrow had great success fishing this week.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Pepin gave a delightful dinner Monday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey, and later in the evening entertained at rum, Dr. Farrow winning the prize. Chaplain Newsom, Dr. and Mrs. Farrow and little daughter, Eulalie, spent Friday and Saturday in Mobile. Lieutenants Pepin and McCaskey are in Mobile, expecting to return to the fort on Monday.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 6, 1914.

Mrs. Talbot's dinner guests Nov. 29 were Mrs. Lovell, Miss Paddock, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Anderson. Dr. Musser was operated upon for appendicitis Monday at Fort Logan. The reports are that he is doing very nicely and recovering steadily. Mrs. Musser is packing, expecting to join him as soon as possible.

Mrs. Lovell's dinner guests Tuesday were Mrs. Talbot and Miss Paddock. Mrs. Talbot took dinner with the Andersons on Wednesday. Chaplain Landry gave a farewell dinner Thursday for Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Lovell and Miss Paddock.

Mrs. Talbot and small son, Ralph, left Thursday night for Texas, where they will be with Mr. Talbot until the return of the troops. One day during the week a party consisting of Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Lowell, Miss Paddock, James Habegger, Colonel Anderson, climbed the buttes in the rear of the garrison.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 454.)

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bttn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Bttn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
VESTAL (repair ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis J. Connelly. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except New Orleans, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. Kittelle. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. On the West coast of Mexico.

BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At San Francisco, Cal.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DENVÉR, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. Sailed Dec. 6 from Salina Cruz, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West coast of Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At Sausalito, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At Sausalito, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At Sausalito, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assaulting and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

Address mail for boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Dec. 2 from New York for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FULTON (submarine tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell,



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Quality
Cert-ified

Roofing

Durability
Guaran-teed

—the modern scientific way of covering all kinds of buildings—is the natural result of the needs of modern business and modern building methods. It represents one of the big factors in "scientific management" of building, and its tremendous momentum has put the modern roofing industry on the map.

A few of the reasons for the phenomenal success of Certain-teed Roofing in a highly competitive field are:

1. **Certain-teed Roofing** is the highest quality possible for skilled men and perfect machinery to make. Our felt is made of the best grade of rags that can be obtained for the purpose, and it is saturated with the correct blend of soft asphalt—this is the life of the roofing—and covered by a harder coating of asphalt, which protects the soft saturation within and keeps it from drying out quickly.
2. **Certain-teed Roofing** has the greatest durability. The materials used in it are made to stand the test of time in all kinds of weather, hot or cold, wet or dry.
3. **Certain-teed Roofing** is guaranteed in writing to last 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply, and 15 years for 3-ply, and this guarantee is backed by the most enormous roofing and building paper mills in the world. This is a real guarantee characterized by real responsibility, and it is the insurance of your good judgment in selecting a roofing that you know in advance must last at least for a definite period of years.
4. **Certain-teed Roofing** is reasonable in price. High price does not necessarily mean high quality nor does low price mean low quality. This is an argument frequently used by some companies whose lack of facilities and whose small volume prevent them from meeting prices. Our modern manufacturing and selling methods and our enormous output are the factors that reduce the costs—and hence the selling price to a minimum.

In addition to **Certain-teed Roofing** we make other grades of roofing for temporary purposes at lower prices and also a wide variety of building papers, tarred felt, etc. We will be pleased to furnish you further information about any of our products on request.

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There are reasons why we have attained the undisputed leadership in the roofing Business.

Necessity for Investigation

The purchasing power of Uncle Sam is very great, and the money used should be spent wisely and judiciously in order to get the very best goods for the least amount of money. Quartermasters and other officers of the Army and Navy who buy or specify the kind of goods to be used for governmental purposes should not buy from a certain house of business simply because they have bought there in the past. It behooves them to investigate the merits of competitive brands of goods, because there may be a better quality and a more reasonable price. Frequently a company that has been selling old lines successfully for a long term of years believes that it is so firmly entrenched that initiative and invention and progress are left at a standstill, and they do not put their best efforts into making up-to-date products, whereas a competitive house, knowing that it must outstrip its older rival, puts forth its fullest energies and greatest abilities to turn out the best possible product.

Whenever a manufacturing company comes to a standstill and does not move forward at the same rate as its rival, there is reason to suspect that something is wrong. Either the product is too high in price, or its quality is not the best, or its selling or manufacturing methods are not as good as those of its competitors. A house of business is either moving forward or going backward—it cannot stand still. Growth indicates correct business policies, a good product and right prices. Some buyers or purchasing agents judge the standard of goods today as they did 20 years ago and fail to make allowances for natural progress and inventive genius that has been developing within the past ten or fifteen years. There is only one way this can be discovered, and that is by making an investigation that is free from prejudice and favoritism. Sometimes when an investigation of this kind is made, buyers discover that the house of business with which they have been dealing for many years has been resting upon its previous laurels and has failed to keep pace with modern progress.

master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Dec. 6 from Marseilles, France, for Genoa, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. Sailed Dec. 4 from Philadelphia, Pa., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed Dec. 6 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pradeaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RAINBOW (transport), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship. Lieut. John W. Greenslade. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.
Note.—We omit the marine school ships, tugs in commission, receiving and station ships, Fish Commission vessels, torpedo vessels in ordinary, vessels out of commission and Naval Militia vessels. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue except the following: Potomac at Guantanamo, Cuba; Arapaho at Puget Sound; Iroquois at Mare Island, Cal.; Mohave at Puget Sound, and Constitution at Norfolk, Va.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego, Cal., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.

5th Regt., on U.S.S. Hancock, Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Edward B. Cole.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry C. Davis.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmay.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Col. John A. Lejeune.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine

Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d, 5th, 22d Cos., 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 23d Cos., commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., commanding.
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. A. A. Cunninghamham.

M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. M. E. Shearer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Mackey Babb.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marx.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Roberts.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William R. Sullivan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
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